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# Gun Talk

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF  
THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION





# SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961

Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian Citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person.

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----------	------------

## ----- GUN TALK -----

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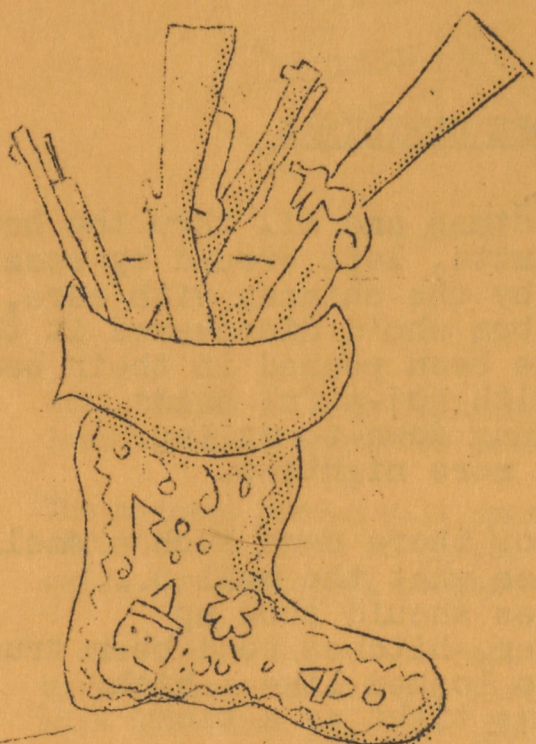
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# GUN TALK

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF  
THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN  
COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION


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# Merry Christmas

## 'Twas THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS



'Twas the night before Christmas and all thru the house,  
 There were empties and butts, left around by some lous  
 And the best quart I'd hid by the chimney with care,  
 Had been swiped by some bum who'd discovered it there.  
 My guests all had long since been poured in their beds  
 To wake in the morning with god-awful heads,  
 My mouth, full of cotton, hung down to my lap  
 Because I was dying for one more nightcap.

When through the north window there came such a smell  
 I sprang to my feet to see what the hell ...  
 And what to my wondering eyes should show up  
 But eight bleated reindeer, hitched to a beer truck,  
 With a little old driver who looked like a hick  
 But I saw it was Santa, as tight as a tick.  
 Staggering onward, those eight reindeer came,  
 While he hiccoughed and belched as he called them byna

"On Schenley, On Seagram! We ain't got all night  
 You too, Haig and Haig, and you, too, Black and White  
 "Scram up on the roof, get the hell off the wall  
 Get going you dummies, we've got a long haul."  
 So up on the roof went the reindeer and truck,  
 But a tree branch hit Santa before he could duck.  
 And then, in a twinkling I heard from above  
 A hell of a noise that was no cooing dove.

So I pulled in my head and I cocked a sharp ear,  
 Down the chimney he plunged, landing smack on his rear  
 He was dressed up in furs, no cuffs on his pants  
 And the way the guy squirmed, well I guess he had ants  
 He had pints and quarts in the pack on his back  
 And a breath that'd blow a freight train right off the track  
 He was chubby and plump and he tried to stand right  
 But he didn't fool me, he was high as a kite.

He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work  
 and missed half the stockings, the plastered old jerk.  
 Then putting five fingers up the end of his nose,  
 He gave me the bird .. up the chimney he rose.  
 He sprang for his truck in so hasty a pace  
 That he tripped on a cable and slid on his face.  
 But I heard him burp back when he passed out of sight,  
 "Merry Christmas, you rum-dums, now really get tight!"





Well, Folks -- here it is again. Another expensive Christmas and a few lost weekends comes New Year Eve.

The average person will spend about \$10.00 on Christmas card mailing, \$60.00 to \$100.00 on gifts, \$50.00 on festive goodies and \$25.00 on liquids for medicinal purposes.

I don't know about the rest of the members but I am sure right now that my wife is completing a list of reasons why I shouldn't buy myself a real nice Christmas present. She will probably come up with the same ridiculous argument that food, clothing and shelter are more important than guns.

At the present time the only defence I have against her arguments is that I am bigger than she is.

Very likely we will come to the inevitable compromise and I'll get my gun and she will get an automatic washer or something. Sometimes I wonder who is setting up whom.

Even though we go through these annual traumas one must admit that Christmas has got to be one of the most unique occasions in the whole year. You can remember way back when you were a little kid --- the first or best Christmas tree, a special toy, memorable dinner with guests, the store decorations or the Christmas hymns in Church will always be remembered.

In most cases I am sure that the memories are pleasant and the thought of pleasantness leads me to wish one and all a Very Merry Christmas and a New Year that will realize all your wishes from the staff of GUN TALK.

Editor

---

I haven't picked up a thing since last June. My biggest problem I think is that I am not travelling around enough, or maybe everything has been picked clean already, but then again I am told that if I walk around with a roll of bills in my pocket, guns would appear out of the woodwork.

While chatting with a fellow member a few weeks ago about this same problem, he suggested that most of the "good stuff" has already been picked over and with the big collectors buying out the little collectors, the

cont'd



collectors are getting fewer but bigger.

Well, the point may be or could be true, but then I recall an antique dealer who believes that there are fewer and bigger collectors; he also believes that the big collectors will eventually pass on and will his collection to someone else. The odds are that the receiver will not be as interested as he might be, so, therefore, the collection at one time or another, hit the buyers market either by auction or private sales. In either case the vicious cycle will begin again (unless some darn museum gets a hold of it).

I do not know which of the two views is closest to the truth, I do hope that it is the latter. If the latter view is wrong, then the collectors' clubs and associations and yes, individual collectors are heading for their inevitable doom.

Humbly, I suggest that there are still guns around especially in Canada, and Western Canada at that. There are all sorts of "loners" in garages basements and attics and farm barns. I know of four or five people myself who do not really need the money and they use the guns as wall hangers.

One might keep in mind that as long as shooting is permitted and wars persist, guns will continue to exist. Just as the hand cannon was superceded by the match lock, the wheel lock by the flint lock, the singleshoot by the multi-shot, there will be some shoulder arm or hand gun produced, which will be collected by future generations. I expect that the common LEE ENFIELD will be as extinct as catapults and DEWASS laser guns will have flooded the collectors market.

It is possible that guns are far too popular as a keepsake and their owners are hovering over them like an eagle over her nest thereby, making them inaccessible.

Possibly we should start diversifying a little more and collect less popular items such as British catapults, long bows, African blow guns, Ancient Spanish gallions or Wor ld War I tanks.

In either case --a fight for survival and people will continue to collect as long as the junk exists and the money holds out.

Editor

-----

We apologize for the different type of lettering appearing throughout the Book. Unfortunately, while typing up the stencils, our typewriter took sick and has gone, I am sure, to that great typewriter heaven in the sky.

When this occurred, my wife immediately went out the blew the family fortune and bought another typewriter -- hence, the different type.

Editor.



This is the last Gun Talk to be published and mailed out to the 1969 members of S.G.C.A. The March, 1970 edition will be sent only to those who have paid up their membership dues by the February 31, 1970 dateline.

We are quite certain that it should be unnecessary to send out free books to delinquent members at the expense of the other members. We should not have to send reminders, pester and pester until a member pays.

Fortunately, the greater majority of members pay their dues on time with no prompting required for which the S.G.C.A. Executive is most grateful.

Enclosed with this issue of Gun Talk is a membership form. Please note that the new form requests information which will help operate the Association more effectively.

You will also note the request for the new \$5.00 membership dues.

Please remit as soon as possible before you forget. DO IT NOW. We would sincerely regret removing your name from our membership mailing list.

Editor

-----

At a recent meeting of the S.G.C.A. at Regina, the question of trophies was once again brought up.

The question simply stated was - "are trophies buying us anything?"

At each gun show (usually four per year) we are faced with the same difficulties:

- Estimate the catagories that will be entered into.
- Estimate how many will enter each catagory.
- Select and order the Trophies.
- Pay for the Trophies (\$160.00 to \$200.00.)
- At the gun Show, hours are spent trying to select, convince, blackmail, or threaten a few members to act as judges.
- Visit each of the displaying members to select the catagories they wish to enter and collect the proper amount of monies for same.
- Once the judging has been completed and the trophy handed out, the Executive members and the judges sit back and cringe in anticipation of the usual and inevitable complaints and cries of foul play.

All for what? For the cheap piece of metal on a chunk of wood which has inscribed - "Best Blah-Blah, Regina, 1969".

There is a strong feeling among a number of our members that competition for trophies is, in general, more of a detriment than an asset to our Club shows.

It is felt that the greatest majority, if not all the present displaying members will continue to set up their fairly impressive arrangements of items with or without a trophy as the "Almighty" incentive.

cont'd



The greatest benefit that will be realized is the appearance of the "Small Collectors" displays, the fellow with eight guns, two bayonets and an old German Flag. He will now feel less insignificant because he knows that he is not competing with the more established collectors.

The members present at the meeting also realize that it is simple human nature for a displaying member to want to take home something to separate himself from the member who doesn't display, plus it would serve as a memory token.

The item that has been suggested and will be used at the Moose Jaw Gun (February, 1970)? is a crest which will indicate;

DISPLAYED AT THE MOOSE JAW GUN SHOW 1970  
S.G.C.A.

or some such wording.

It has been quite obvious in the past that a handful of big collectors are continually winning the same trophies for the same thing at each show year after year, and with the problems initially outlined, an alternative system was deemed necessary.

As this "Crest" will not be initiated until the Moose Jaw show, ample time is available for any interested member to write to Box 1334 and voice any and all opinions.

Please remember that this is your Association, and as always, majority should rule. So therefore, we want to hear from the fors as well as the againsts.

Editor.

# IT'S GOT TO BE CHEAP TO BE PRACTICAL

Has anyone come up with a cheap way of burglar-proofing a home?

I know there are various items on the market from ineffective, expensive items to effective expensive items.

What I want is to be able to throw a switch when I leave the house or go to bed. This will, in turn, activate something which will cause an alarm should someone enter the house via any window or door.

The actual alarm or switch is not the problem. The problem is how to best energize the possible entrances. One must keep in mind that if it is too clumsy, awkward, difficult, or generally too troublesome, the method will soon be abandoned and the collection left to fate.

If anyone knows of a simple inexpensive method, please contact the Editor. I am sure that there are many members who would be interested.

Editor



A little more than a month ago, I sent out some thirty letters to various members throughout Saskatchewan for material for a Bonus edition of Gun Talk. At that time I was very pessimistic of the results; why shouldn't I have been? All the begging that has been appearing in Gun Talk didn't help very much, so what is more begging going to buy me?

Well, it bought me so much that we were able to put out an edition which is twice the normal size and some to spare for the March issue.

The Staff of Gun Talk thanks every member who contributed, and the only show of appreciation that we can make is to print the usual credits on each article, but our thanks go a lot deeper.

We received so much material that there are many which we were unable to print, so they will be of considerable value in the future editions. Actually we are in a position now that we can draw material from this pool of information for the next few editions of Gun Talk, which is a position, I am sure, any editor would like to be in.

Now please do not misunderstand us. We are not overloaded with material; we simply have more material than we are able to print in this issue. After the March edition, we very likely will be in the usual position of having to beg for material.

Actually what we are experiencing is the same as the fellow who had the thumb screws relaxed for a few minutes - "It's pure Heaven". Thank you once again to all those who helped.

Editor.

-----

We received a letter asking if we have any need for, or interest in "odds and ends" or "filler" material. The answer is YES by all means.

Even if we do not use them immediately, they will be used throughout the forthcoming journals to fill up pages with interesting facts or jokes.

We hasten to add that jokes are always appreciated, two, four and six liners add a little spice to the journal.

A good rule to follow is, if in doubt, send it in. We would rather be in a position of not using it than to have nothing to use.

Editor

-----

HERE IS SEVEN WAYS OF SAYING "THE GUN" IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

Hungarian	- A Puska	Spanish	- El Fusil
German	- Das Gewehr	Dutch	- Het Geweer
French	- Le fusil	Swedish	- Geväret
Italian	- Il Fucile		



8  
While making up this years list of members, I decided to see where all the power lay.

We have members from 81 communities in five Provinces and one State of the Union. In Saskatchewan, there are members from Makwa to Carnduff, Consul to Pelly. There are 55 in Regina, 17 in Saskatoon, 12 in Moose Jaw, 6 in Swift Current, 5 in Kindersley, and the rest are singletons throughout the Province. We have 11 in Manitoba, five in Ontario, five in B.C. eight in Alberta and two in North Dakota. Two thirds of our members are in the line south of Davidson, the majority of which are in Regina.

Unless the law of averages is wrong, there must be at least 25 to 30 gun collectors in, and around Saskatoon who do not belong to our Club. Now if they collect guns, they've either heard of us or they haven't. If they didn't let's seek them out, if they have, let's find out why they are not members of S.G.C.A.

Someone told me that there was no provincially organized collectors Club in Manitoba. Well if this is true, I would like to see the 11 members in Manitoba, who are with us, do some searching. There must be 50 to 75 collectors in Winnipeg alone. If we can flush these potential members out of their hiding places, think of all the fresh material available and a source of customers and trading partners for our existing members.

There is a lot of work to getting new members, let alone, finding their whereabouts, but it will be worth it. If no one had put himself out in the beginning, to this day the gun collectors would be like a wandering tribe of nomads barely existing within themselves and seldome meeting with one another.

We are an alive and vibrant Association and must continue to attract new members for growth, and to replace the natural losses.

If you have a prospective member in mind, send his name to us, and we will do the rest.

Editor

-----  
Let us know what you think of this issue of Gun Talk. It is twice the normal size, it costs twice as much to publish and it took twice the work to type it up and assemble it.

From a publisher's view point, we feel that it is a real success; what is it from the reader's view point. Was it worth the trouble?

Editor.



TO BE OR NOT TO BE

Responsible! That is the question. Should we or should we not increase the screening of new and potential members. As it now stands, almost anyone can join our Association with little or no trouble. And then with a membership card in his wallet, the road to a hand gun permit is one step closer.

I suggest that if we police our Association considerably closer (and so should all other clubs) there will be less need for the Law Enforcement Departments to do it for us. The suggestion here is the more we do for ourselves, the less will have to become law.

To a greater extent, we are dealing with firearms of one sort or another, the subject of which has been in the limelight more than it deserves. One might say that we are something like the recent mod-mod groups with their long stringy hair, neither like them or trust them. The feeling is an emotional thing felt with the heart rather than a logical conclusion arrived at with the brain.

There are many people walking the streets today who do not trust a man with a gun, even though it is in a collection. They may be your neighbor, an MLA, or a federal minister, their logic may not make sense, but they can make it pretty rough on the collector.

I have heard various opinions on this very subject, a popular view is the one who says "it's a police function, let them do it". Well, I can't say that it isn't a police function, but I also can't subscribe to the idea of -- let the government do it. We always want the government to do it for us, and then we complain about bureaucracy.

In my mind, we have to prove to ourselves that we are adult enough and interested enough to spend the time and energy necessary to practise the responsibility we say we have before we can convince anyone else.

We have stopped the threat of immediate flooding, but we haven't stemmed the tide.

If this editorial has stimulated any interest, please write to the Editor and express your view. It is my opinion, a greater threat than meets the eye. The threat is as near to us as our shadows, and can permanently damage a hobby for thousands, not to mention the financial investments that can be eroded in one single swoop.

For a beginner, how about each new member requiring a sponsor who is a member of the S.G.C.A. to this, we could add references such as a priest, judge, law officer or what have you. We could then send the membership request through a screening board of any five executive members.

Please write the Editor of your opinion. All answers and letters will be printed including those who may wish to criticize the Editor for bringing up the subject.

Editor





THE  
MEMBERS  
WRITE

Nipawin, Sask.  
September 29, 1969

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed money order for \$4.00 for renewal.

Very sorry I haven't done this before. I have been very sick for some time, but feel better now.

Please send me the last issue of Gun talk as I have every issue since I became a member. We have a nice new building in our Fish and Game League here. I am going to turn over all of my Gun Talks to them.

Will close for now - every success to Gun Talk.

(signed) R. Rogers

October 1, 1969.

Dear Mr. Harold:

I just finished devouring the current issue of the "Quarterly" and found it as informative and pleasant as ever. I can't agree, however, with the fellow on page 31 who runs down other collectors for their enthusiasm because they live in another province. Just inside the front cover of the magazine is the statement "A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of CANADIAN citizens ... " are we going to condemn the poor Albertans because they take an interest in the activities of the S.G.C.A? The author of that letter has every right to express himself, of course, but I certainly don't agree with what he says.



Cont 'd

Further on the same letter, if this fellow thinks there is something wrong with the rules, regulations and methods of conducting the gun shows, why doesn't he offer some suggestions for improvement. The world is full of complainers and guys who try to find every possible reason why something can't be done. I feel if there is something wrong, let's find out how to correct it rather than stand around crying in our beer bellyaching about it.

(signed) Russ Wood, R.R. #3,  
Sudbury, Ontario. CANADA.

Kindersley, Sask.  
Oct. 8, 1969

Dear Editor:

I received my Sept. "Gun Talk" a couple of weeks ago and wish to reply to a certain letter therein.

I usually ignore "poison pen" letters but this one sort of got to me.

Generally letters contain facts which can be considered, pro & con, Mr. Don Hills letter seems to disregard this idea.

He states that a penalty of \$2.00 or \$4.00 would be imposed for setting up later than Aug. 8th. The notice read: There will be no charge for entering displays before Aug. 9th. Most people would interpret this to mean that if you could not arrive in person on the 8th you should send advance notice that you wished to enter a display. Space was limited as to display only, NOT total space as required for traders. This idea was discussed along with all other aspects of the show including Date and Place, at the Regina Show. Everyone present at the meeting seemed in favour of letting Mr. Kerr do the work of printing and bulletins, etc. Perhaps this was due to our pass-the-buck attitude. I feel a bit of praise for the work done by Allan Kerr (S.G.C.A. member) would be more suitable since everyone at the Regina meeting seemed desirous of this type of show.

I think I detect an unpleasant note in Mr. Hill's mention of Kindersley, as if it were the end of the earth. When it was suggested as the spot for a show by President Tallentire in a letter to me dated May 19, 1969, I felt everyone would be in favour. Kindersley is quite central to all points in Sask. and Alberta and seemingly more convenient than other towns for a joint show. If neighboring clubs don't show each other more courteous treatment than the attitude of Don Hills, I am afraid that our Gun Clubs and Associations are just a hypocritical front.

In closing I'd like to say that ALL suggestions for a better show will certainly be appreciated and considered if submitted before the next show.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Hugh S. McLean



2406 York Avenue,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

Editor, Gun Talk,  
REGINA, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I was interested in your recent article "Seven Canadians Died with General Custer", particularly in the statement that Custer was carrying two Webley Bulldogs, .38 Calibre double action revolvers at the Little Big Horn.

In THE WEBLEY STORY, Dowell states, "The period of production of the British Bulldogs, as this pocket revolver was called, was from 1878 to 1914."

If this statement is correct, Custer could not have had a pair of these revolvers in the spring of 1876. Dowell says that the first of these revolvers produced in 1878 was calibre .442 central-fire, followed by the .44 rim fire and the .450 central-fire.

Col. Graham in his book, THE CUSTER MYTH, reproduces the statements of two former members of the Seventh Cavalry. General Godfrey (Lieutenant in 1876) wrote, "General Custer carried a Remington Sporting rifle, octagonal barrel; two bulldog self cocking, English, white-handled pistols, with a ring in the butt for a lanyard; a hunting knife, in a beaded, fringed scabbard; and a canvas cartridge belt." This statement was made in 1896. In 1923 Sgt. John Ryan of M Troop stated, "He (Custer) was armed with a Remington sporting rifle which used a brass shell. He also carried in his belt two pistols, one a .45 Colt, and the other a French Navy, and a hunting knife."

Frank C. Barnes, in CARTRIDGES OF THE WORLD, points out, "It is believed by some authorities that General Custer used a Schofield revolver at the Battle of the Little Big Horn."

Apparently, when discussing Custer's sidearms, one can feel free to call his own shots. It is a question which will never be settled, as I do not think that anyone can state positively just what weapons were carried by Custer on 25 June, 1876.

I certainly would be interested in hearing more of the .38 Webley Bulldogs, particularly as to the source of the information. Perhaps some other members may have something on this.

Yours truly,

(signed)

L.C. Reid

Editor's Note:

The information for the article was taken from the June 16, 1969 Leader Post paper. The article was originally written for the Canadian Press by Fred H. Phillips. If it will be of any assistance to you in your research, Mr. Fred H. Phillips is with the New Brunswick Archives in Fredericton, N.B.

The article was actually about a gun engraver by the name of Robert C. Kain, Newfane, Vermont, U.S.A. He may be the man to contact.



October 28, 1969

Mr. John Harold,  
Editor of Gun Talk,  
16 Hawthorne Crescent,  
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

Just got thru reading your article on the earliest tanks, at that time I happened to be on that section of the front and I can tell you it really was a strange sight, up to that time I do not think the Germans were aware of anything like that; I know we had no idea of anything like that, and I can assure you the Germans really got the wind up over these tanks; they were really something to see going into action.

And I think the funniest thing I saw was when one of these tanks got stuck and about six Germans were pounding on the tank asking the men in the tanks to surrender; I never did find out how it came out. When the war was over I was so impressed with the tread action of these tanks I started a factory to make caterpillar tractors in 1924, and finally we had to close in 1930 as we were getting too much competition and I think we were just a few years too soon of our time. Our first tractors were only able to make two miles an hour, some difference from our tractors of today. I am enclosing one of our old letterheads, and you will note we have used a photo of one of these old tanks on the letterhead.

I am also enclosing the ammendments to the firearms bill we thought you might use some parts in Gun Talk, and the members will get an idea of just what is going on down in Ottawa. Also a piece of literature showing what was going on fifty years ago, and still what is going on today.

Hoping this information will be of some use to you for printing in Gun Talk,

Yours truly,

H.C. Sleeth.

Editor's note:

WE DID NOT PRINT THE LETTERHEAD BECAUSE IT UNFORTUNATELY, DOESN'T LEND ITSELF FOR REPRODUCTION WITH OUR METHODS.

The C.A.G.O. information will be used in the March, 1970 Edition of Gun Talk.

The literature of what was going on 50 years ago can be found further on in this issue.

Editor.



Kinloch, Saskatchewan  
Canada.  
July 8, 1969.

Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association,  
P.O. Box 1334,  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Harold:

In the June issue of Gun Talk you mentioned starting a Junior membership to S.G.C.A. As I am not old enough to join S.G.C.A. I certainly do wish you would start a Junior membership as then I would be able to have a display for I collect Indian Artifacts. My father belongs to S.G.C.A. and he also agrees with you in starting a junior membership.

Thank you for reading my letter and I hope you will think seriously about starting a Junior membership.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

(Miss) Lois Johnson.

Editor's note

The editor apologizes for the delay in printing this letter. As what happens with the best of organizations happens a little more frequent with us -- we misplace the correspondence.

As for the matter at hand, I was serious then and I am serious now in a Junior Club. So far only you and I have voiced any interest. If we could interest a few other members or their children, we may yet get one going.

I am always open for more encouragement.

John Harold

-----  
118 McLeod W.,  
Dauphin, Manitoba.  
Nov. 6, 1969.

Dear Sir:

Hope this article reaches you in time for your December issue. This is in memory of Lorne Crozier of Dauphin, a friend, collector, and gunsmith, and will be remembered by all who knew him. He was one of a kind in regards to gunsmithing and cartridge loading. He made hundreds of reamers for different re-chambering jobs and hardened them using an old formula. The reamers were also used for bullet moulds which he made for any caliber. He also enjoyed experiments in manufacturing different shapes and sizes in above.

cont'd on next page ....



He made his own reloading dies so well that you could not distinguish them from factory made.

His experiments with different cartridges led to him making a few of his own . The most memorable one was his experiment in a 25-30 which he made from old 303 British cases. Another was nicked down 25-20 which looked like a 218 Bee. He then made his own loading press and could load any cartridge, re-size it, etc. So long as he had the old brass, he could make any size die and bullet mould.

he rebarrelled actions of various types, his favorite being the P-14 action; stocks and obsolete gun parts he also enjoyed making.

Lorne will certainly be missed by all of us who relied on his services, company and knowledge -- to my mind this man was in every sense of the word a "Gunsmith".

Yours truly,

(signed) Joe Kostuchuk

NATIONAL LIBRARY  
OTTAWA.

September 23, 1969

Gun Talk,  
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association,  
Box 1334,  
REGINA, Sask.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Legal Deposit

Changing conditions and the development of the National Library have made necessary the adoption of a new National Library Act, effective September 1, 1969 -----

----- one major change is the new provision for the deposit of two copies of each issue.

Thank you for your co-operation,

Yours truly,

(signed)

Hope E.A. Clement  
Chief, National Bibliography  
Division.

Editor's note:

We will be sending the two copies as requested. We do, however, hope that they do not have any "outhouses" on Parliament Hill.

Editor

Secretary's note The above was typed against the better judgment of the typist ..... M.H.



October 31, 1969

Dear Mr. Harold:

Sorry to have been so long in coming up with this, but I guess you have heard all the excuses before, so I won't bore you by repeating any of them for you.

I hope the enclosed article is of some value to you, and the readers of the Quarterly can derive some usefulness from it. If you think it will go, feel free to use it in the magazine, and if you would like further material, I would be pleased to supply smokeless loading data for Marlin rifles (obsolete calibres), Winchester Single Shots and other S.S. models, etc. I could also do an article on forming cases from other similar calibres, borrowing both from my own experience and Mr. Nonte's excellent book on the subject.

In case you intended to publish the list of dies I sent you some time ago, you can add the following which I have recently acquired -- .33 WCF, .348 WCF, .38-56 WCF, .35 WCF., .40-82 WCF., .351 Win., .401 Win., .45-82 Marlin, .45-85 Marlin.

You might also mention in the article, if you wish, that I will gladly try to answer any enquiries and try to solve specific problems with anyone's particular difficulties in relation to the material I have written about.

Sincerely,

(signed) Russ Wood

Editor's Note

The article on the list of Dies has been printed and can be found further on in this issue.

Editor.



I consider the day a total loss unless I receive Hell from SOMEONE.



## EVER CONSIDER REGISTERING YOUR DISPLAY AS A MUSEUM?

It seems to me that anytime in the past that I asked about how someone had a collection registered as a Museum, I was always led to believe that it consisted of reams of paperwork, hardly worth the efforts, and that no one really knew to whom they should write to for information.

One case in question was the elderly gentleman (now deceased) that had a well known collection at Riverhurst, I believe it was in the back of a printing shop.

Recently, I was talking to one of the people "in the know" and was advised that it was relatively simple to obtain a registration by applying to the Customs Office.

Then I thought of the material that the members who were registered could drag back from the U.S., Britain, etc., and the benefits obtained so readily, especially with no customs duties.

So I telephoned the Customs, and after four tries, finally talked to the "expert". I got a run-around about what, how much, who else, and how come, and ended up with the advice that if I bothered to write, a reply would be made, however, without much hope of being registered.

I thought this situation over for a while, and decided that it was high time to clear this question up -- "Can a collection be registered as a Museum, and if so, what relaxation of Custom's Regulations result?

I started the following letter quite innocently, but the longer I sat, the more questions cropped up.

The reply will be published, and I promise to have more to say at that time.

The letter reads as follows:

### WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Sask. Gun Collector's Ass'n.,  
Box 1334,  
Regina, Sask.  
November 6, 1969.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS,  
Prairie Region H.Q.,  
1102 - 8th,  
REGINA, Sask.

ATT. MR. M.A. LENTZ

Dear Sir:

Re: Registration of Museum(s)

Various members of the Sask. Gun Collectors Association, myself

cont'd on next page ....



Re: Registration cont'd ...

included, are interested in obtaining detailed answers to each of the following questions concerning registration of Museums in Saskatchewan, and for that matter, Canada.

1. What qualifications are required to have a collection/display registered as a Museum in Saskatchewan?
2. Do these qualifications vary in each Province of Canada?
3. What benefits from Custom Duties result from a Museum being registered?
4. What is the definition of Museum according to your legal terms?
5. Is there a registration fee?
6. Is there a waiting period for registration after a written request is made? How long is this period?
7. Can more than one person (a group) register one display that is partly owned by each, if the display is open to the public for specific hours?
8. Is the registration of collections/displays encouraged in Canada?
9. Is there an appeal board to reconsider a decision either for or against the acceptance of a registration?
10. Who is the head of the Customs Branch for Canada -- name and address, please.
11. Is a separate building from a residence required to house a Museum?
12. Does a registered Museum have to be advertised? To what extent?
13. Can a collection of items legally be called a Museum in Canada on advertising if in fact it is not registered?
14. Can one person register a Museum in Saskatchewan?
15. Can a Museum be located in a building where a person works, resides, or is employed?
16. Must the complete display always be available for the public to see?
17. Can articles in a registered Museum that have been brought in to Canada Duty Free because of their being registered, trade or sell those items to another registered Museum without the Duty being paid?
18. Are approved registrations ever revoked -- if so, on what grounds, and at what consequences?

cont'd on next page ....



Re: Registrations cont'd ...

19. What is meant by registered Museums must be "Open to the Public".
20. Must a registered Museum be open a specific number of hours in a day, and a specific number of days per week? What is the Minimum/Maximum? Must the hours be regulated?
21. How many Museums are registered in Saskatchewan and their name and location, please.
22. How many items are required in a display to register it as a Museum if all other qualifications are met?
23. Does the registration of a Museum depend solely on the interpretation of the regulations by a local Custom's representative?
24. How does one establish between a National, Regional or local Museum? Do the same regulations apply to all three?
25. Can a registered Museum charge admission?

Please supply a copy of the applicable Custom's Act Sections, and a copy of the form(s) required to register a Museum.

It is my intention to publish a copy of this letter and your reply in the Sask. Gun Collector's Quarterly, "Gun Talk" for the benefit of interested parties across Canada. I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours truly,

(R.J. Henderson)  
Secretary/Treasurer  
Sask. Gun Collector's Ass'n.

#### Editor's Note

PERMISSION IS GRANTED FOR OTHER COLLECTOR GROUPS TO REPRINT THIS COMPLETE ARTICLE.

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A labour board inspector visited a farm in Saskatchewan, and while talking to the owner, stated that rumors persist that employees on the farm were being paid wages lower than those set by the Labour Board.

The farmer stated that "the hired man over there gets room, board and \$40.00 a week, which more than meets the requirements".

The Inspector persisted and said, "that's fine, but I want to talk to the man that gets only room, board and tobacco money".

The farmer replied, "Mr., you've been talking to me all long".





### Smokeless Handloads for Obsolete Winchesters

BY RUSS WOOD

Today's reloader strives towards maximum velocity in his weapons while safely remaining within the pressure limitations of high strength, modern steel barrels. This must be all but forgotten when making smokeless loads for black powder cartridges; as maximum, or even near maximum pressures must be avoided. If a man is willing to go about his work carefully and cautiously, he will find loading older cartridges both safe and pleasureable.

Arriving at the proper load for any older rifle of limited strength, is a compromising process all the way. By this I mean that all factors have a bearing on pressure must be considered and both accuracy and proper powder combustion must be balanced to produce safe, reliable ammunition. Pressures must be kept down within the safe limits of your particular rifle, yet at the same time, must be high enough to cause the powder to burn properly. This is not always as easy as it sounds, especially with the large capacity cases where a safe, smokeless charge is almost lost in a cavernous brass tube. In exceptionally long cases (over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches) this can be overcome by the use of some sort of case filler material such as a light tuft of cotton or a non-abrasive granular filler like corn meal or cream of wheat cereal. This will effectively decrease the air space in the case and hold the powder back against the primer for better ignition.

Above all, it must be remembered that to make a safe ammo, all that is required is an accurate load of sufficient powder to accomplish it's purpose, be it hunting, target shooting, or plinking; and no more - PERIOD.

cont'd on next page ....



## Smokeless Handloads cont'd ....

Another thing that should receive special attention is the brass you are using. Old cases tend to become brittle with age, especially if they have been fired with mercuric primers or have been subject to black powder residue. Also, many of the older cases are the "balloon head" type and are structurally weak to begin with. New brass is by far superior and should be used wherever possible. Cases for all loads listed here are available today or are easily made from some other similar modern case. The forming of these could be the basis for a future article if there was any interest in it among the readers.

As this article concerns explosive substances and the misuse of the information contained herein, could conceivably cause an accident of some type or other, it would be well to wind this up with a few cautions. Do not interchange bullet types with the same powder loading. If a charge is listed for use with a jacketed or gas check bullet, do not assume that the same powder charge would also work well with a plain base lead bullet. Inaccuracy would very likely result, and an oversize or unduly soft cast bullet could cause pressures to skyrocket.

Within rather narrow limitations, powder charges can be varied to achieve greater accuracy, but if this is done no radical departures should be made -- only small changes (1/10th grain at a time), and then, these should be in the form of decreases rather than increases. Better to have a safe load with reasonable accuracy than risk shooter and rifle in an attempt to outdo modern guns. I suggest starting several grains under the listed loads and working up gradually while watching for pressure signs.

Such are the legal complications of our present "civilization" that I feel I should add the following as well. Neither the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association, nor the writer, can assume any responsibility for any experiments with either rifles or ammunition which anyone may make. To the best of my knowledge, the loads contained herein, are safe in the arms for which they are listed, but as with all experiments, there are no guarantees. Rifles vary, even within a given model, both as to condition and strength, and so does the care with which handloads are assembled by different loaders. Thus, in presenting the following data, I am simply trying to be helpful; from here on, you are strictly on your own.

Model 1873 Winchester

.32 WCF (.32-20)	.....115 gr. cast bullet	...10 gr. 4227
.38 WCF (.38-40)	.....170 gr. cast "	...17 grs.2400
.44 WCF (.44-40)	.....205 gr. cast "	...18 grs.2400

Model 1876 Winchester

.40-60 WCF	.....300 gr. cast bullet	...22 grs. 2400
	or	12 grs. Unique
.45-60 WCF	.....300 gr. cast bullet	...22 grs. 2400
	or	12 grs. Unique
.45-75 WCF	.....350 gr. cast bullet	...22 grs. 2400
	or	12 grs. Unique
	300 gr. cast bullet	...10 grs. Unique
.50-95 WCF	.....300 gr. cast bullet	...23 grs. 2400

cont'd next page ...



Model 1886 Winchester

.33	WCF	.....200	gr. cast gas ck	...	32	grs. Hi Vel #2
		200	grs. jack "	...	35	grs. Hi Vel #2
			or		37	grs. 3031
.38-56	WCF	.....265	gr. cast gas ck	...	22	grs. 2400
		255	gr. jack	...	34	grs. 3031
.40-65	WCF	.....260	gr. cast	...	23	grs. 2400
.40-82	WCF	.....260	gr. cast	...	24	grs. 2400
			or		36	grs. 3031
.45-90	WCF	.....330	gr. cast	...	25	grs. 2400
		350	gr. jack	...	30	grs. 2400
			or		48	grs. 3031
.50-110	WCF	.....300	gr. cast	...	52	grs. 3031
		450	gr. cast	...	50	grs. 3031

Model 1895 Winchester

.35	WCF	.....200	gr. jack.	...	48	grs. 4895
		250	gr. jack.	...	45	grs. 4895
.38-72	WCF	.....275	gr. cast	...	35	grs. 3031
.40-72	WCF	.....330	gr. cast	...	37	grs. 3031
.405	WCF	.....300	gr. cast	...	52	grs. 4895

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF FACTS

Although the dirigible balloon gained a decisive victory over all other mechanical methods of flight theretofore discovered, even the inventor himself considered it rather as a means to an end than the end itself. That end, it would seem, must be a flying machine, many times heavier than the atmosphere, but able by mechanical means, to lift and propel itself through the air. The natural representative of this kind of flying machine, the bird, is something like a thousand times heavier than the air which it's bulk displaces. The balloon on the other hand, with it's equipments and occupants must necessarily be lighter than air; and as the ordinary gas used for inflating is only about seven times lighter than air, it can be readily understood that for a balloon to acquire any amount of lifting power, it must be of enormour proportions. To attempt to force this great rate of speed, is obviously impossible on account of the resistance offered by its surface. On the other hand, any such structure strong enough to resist the enormous pressure at high speed would be too heavy to float.

The Wonders of Science  
The Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia  
Dated 1912.

Two drunks were staggering along a railroad track when one tiredly complained to the other, "I sure wish we would get to the bottom of these flight of stairs."

"The stairs aren't the worst of it," grumbled the other, "it's these damned low hand rails that bug me."



# DIES AND MOULDS FROM THE RUSS WOOD COLLECTION

I note your desperate appeal for material for the magazine. I know I must have something in my reference material and tucked away in my head that would be of interest to our readers. I have spent quite a few years storing little bits and pieces of information away for future use, only my problem is to find time to dredge them up and put them down on paper. Perhaps my promise that I will try and send you something from time to time will stimulate me to actually do it, so consider yourself promised.

One thing I can send along now is a list of loading dies and bullet moulds that I have at the moment. There are some pretty oddball calibres among them and you can see I lean towards pistol fodder. There may be someone somewhere who would like to obtain ammo in some of these calibres but can't find it commercially or can't afford the astronomical prices for it. I would be happy to hear from these fellows and we could undoubtedly work out something. I have used all the dies successfully and can produce good custom reloads in some fairly hard to get calibres.

It has taken me a number of years to amass all these moulds and dies, and I am constantly adding to the list. I hope to obtain dies for most of the old Winchester calibres in the future, along with the corresponding bullet moulds. If you think your readers would be interested in this, I can keep you informed as I add more. Just let me know.

<u>BULLET MOULDS</u>	<u>LOADING DIES</u>	<u>BULLET MOULDS</u>	<u>LOADING DIES</u>
257325	.30 Luger	429421	
308241	.30 Mauser	429422	.22 Hornet
311227	.32 acp	429478	.25-20 WCF
311329	.380 acp	439186	.25-35 WCF
311359	9 mm	446109	.30 U.S. Carbine
321232	.45 acp	452460	.30-30 WCF
321427	.32 S&W	452484	.300 Savage
338320	.32 S&W Long	54568	.30-06
35864	.32 Long Colt	454190	310 Greener
3 3186	.320 English	457125	.32-20 WCF
	Revolver	457191	.32-40 WCF
358242	.38 S&W	512137	.32 Special
358318	.38 Special	512138	.38-40 WCF
358432	.357 Magnum	12 ga. slug	.44-40 WCF
358439	.41 Magnum	360 Rd. ball	.43 Mauser
358495	.44 Special	375 Rd Ball	.45-70
40143	.44 Magnum	400 rd ball	.45-75 WCF
403169	.45 Long Colt	445 rd. Ball	.45-90
410426	.455 Colt	451 rd. ball	
429383	.476 Webley	454 rd. ball	
		500 rd. ball	
		562 rd. ball	

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In the good old days the back woodsman often found it difficult to obtain a good supply of lead. At some target shoots, the first prize was the privilege of digging the lead out of the butts.



## PACIFIC COAST MILITIA RANGERS

Submitted by J.W. Lang

The P.C.M.R. were organized in 1941, and officially came into being on April 16, 1942. The Gov't of Canada established this Militia group with a view of defending the West Coast of Canada against possible invasion or infiltration by the Japanese.

The Rangers were a volunteer group of organized civilians who were trained in warfare. Initially they were poorly equipped and used their own rifles and shotguns, and no uniforms.

Later they were issued uniforms, had their own badge and insignia which was a crossed '94 Winchester carbine and a double bitted axe superimposed on a maple leaf. -- For training they met every Sunday morning, all service was voluntary with no pay. There were various companies organized in numerous coastal cities and towns. Some of these towns were Kelowna and Kamloops in the interior and Sook, Prince Rupert, West Vancouver, Horseshoe Bay, Alert Bay, Courtenay and Port Alberni on the Coast. The companies were under Military control, given a numeral designation (i.e. Company #2) and comprised of approximately 180 men.

Their issue weapons were the Sten Gun (1 for each 10 - 15 men). P 17 - 1917 Enfield 30-06, some Lee Enfield .303 and Marlin 30-30 and finally the Model '94 Winchester in 30 WCF. There were 1,800 Winchesters received by the Canadian Army for issue to the P.C.M.R. These were marked with the property mark of the Canadian Government on the receiver and wood. The model '94 carbines were equipped with sling swivels of three types:

1. Butt stock swivals as used on Ross rifles and special additional barrel band with swival attachment made by armorers of the Canadian Army.
2. Sling swivals as commercially sold for use on Winchester rifles.
3. A combination of either the Ross style butt swival or the commercial type and Judd type half barrel band fitted in two or possible three locations on the magazine tube (a) in front of the fore end (b) in front of front barrel band (c) in the middle of these.

The sling as issued on the Model '94 was the standard issue web sling as used on weapons of the Canadian Army and most bear the government property mark, although in many cases, the mark is worn off.

The serial number of the Model '94 Winchester carbines were in the 1,300,000 range.

Most of the Rangers were retired military men, fishermen, loggers and Indians and were organized as groups in logging camps, Indian villages and Indian Reservations throughout B.C. The idea being that an armed, well trained group operating in the locale which they were very familiar would be a formidable combatent for any invader or espionage group.

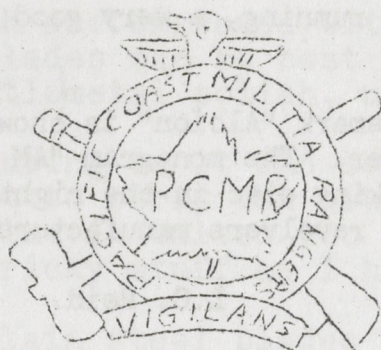
cont'd



The Indians and loggers knew all terrain and trails of their areas. The fishermen were intimately familiar with tides, currents, channels, etc., and many Rangers trained on their fishboats armed with Sten Guns and Winchesters.

Their training manual was issued in the form of a magazine called "The Ranger" and was issued every two weeks. The P.C.M.R. operated a training camp at Sardie B.C. where longer training sessions were carried out.

The P.C.M.R. were dissolved on September 30, 1945, at which time those who chose to do so could purchase the issue Model '94 Winchester carbine, the Marlin Carbine or the P 17 Enfield for the sum of \$5.00.




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### THE ALBION REVOLVER

As some doubt appears to exist concerning the origin of the World War II revolver marked "Albion", perhaps a few notes on this arm would be of interest.

In the early 1920's the British War Office decided to replace the .455 service revolver with a weapon of smaller calibre. It was felt that such a weapon could be developed which would give almost the same stopping power as the .455, with a considerable reduction in weight.

After much experiment a cal. .38 revolver was developed which became known as "Pistol, Revolver .38 No. 2 Mark 1". The cartridge used a case having the same outside measurements as the .38 Smith and Wesson Cartridge and the bullet weight 200 grains. These revolvers were manufactured at the Small Arms Factory at Enfield.

In 1938 manufacture was started on another revolver of the same calibre and type as the Mark 1, but having no thumb spur or cocking notch on the hammer. This weapon was designated as "Pistol, Revolver .38 No. 2 Mark 1 Star". This is the familiar "commando" model and can be fired double action only. When the mechanical safety stop was removed, another star was added to the Mark, and such revolvers are marked "No. 2, Mark 1, 2 Stars".

After the start of the war, it was decided that the production of these revolvers should be increased. On account of the danger from air raids it was decided not to extend the Enfield factory, but to have another factory set up. This was in line with the general policy to disperse



production facilities of arms and other vital goods.

Arrangements were made to have the .38 Mark 1 Star revolver produced by Albion Motors Limited in Glasgow, and production was started in 1941, and continued until some time in 1943, when the factory was taken over for other work.

All parts of the revolver were made in the Albion plant. In general, the method of manufacture followed that used in the Enfield factory, with some changes such as the rifling being broached, rather than out on the usual rifling machines. Most of the labor used was female and entirely without any previous experience in the manufacture of fire-arms. Once the factory got running, a very good showing was made in production.

On these revolvers the trademark "Albion" is shown on the right side of the frame under the hammer. The monogram "AM" is shown on some other parts such as the brass marking disc in the right grip. Other markings are similar to those on the revolvers manufactured at Enfield.

L.C. Reid.

## BOOK REVIEW

### Canadian Journal of Arms Collecting

The Canadian Journal of Arms Collecting is a quarterly journal published by the Museum Restoration Service. The subscription price is \$4.00 annually. The subjects covered are everything from Ancient British swords to old Canadian made powder cans to Saskatchewan Provincial Police Arms.

The general quality of the Journal is quite good. The quality of paper is very good and the quality of the articles are very good.

There are from three to four pages of ads of which more often than not contain advertisements of their own publications which are specialized pamphlets to small books such as the Snider Enfield, the military arms of Canada and so on.

For its price there is no other subscription that is quite so valuable for the collector. The \$4.00 subscription fee can be sent to:

Museum Restoration Service,  
P.O. Box 2037, Station D,  
Ottawa, ONTARIO.

Sign in a Store: "We buy used furniture; we sell antiques."



THE CLEANING OF EDGED WEAPONS

By Gil Cook

Someone asked in a later issue of Gun Talk about the care and cleaning of swords, so I thought I could give you some tips I have picked up.

1. Never, never take a sword or edged weapon to a buffing wheel. This could possibly destroy hidden Gold Inlay under all that dirt and rust.
2. The first thing to do is to thoroughly scrub the entire surface with a strong detergent and a stiff brush. This will remove a great deal of dirt and loose rust. It is always better to underclean than overclean.
3. Sword blades which are engraved with gold and silver inlay or highly polished blades can be best cleaned with soap and water and perhaps a gentle metal polish, used with a soft cloth.
4. If a blade has blueing on it and some of the blade has been rusted, it is best to strip the blueing off altogether, but don't try to re-blue it unless you know what you are doing, because that is tricky stuff as I have found out the hard way.
5. The cleaning of plain steel blades requires only a barrel full of patience and plenty of time and elbow grease. The materials are fine oiled emery cloth, steel wool or best of all, Jewellers emery which is made in different textures, and possibly some jewellers rouge for the final touch. First of all, take a block of wood, which has been padded with a piece of plastic foam or rubber, and use this to fasten the emery paper to. This will allow the paper to follow and indentations in the blade, and give an even finish.
6. Well, now by this time, a month should have passed after spending a few hours every night down in the old basement or living room floor and you are now ready to preserve it with a thin layer of Oil. This stops the moisture from getting at it and also to prevent rust spots when someone picks it up to look at it. When this happens, wipe the blade down again with an oil-soaked cloth. As most gun collectors know, the acid from one's hands can be murder to cold steel.

There are quicker ways to clean them up if you have a mantrel to put cloth buffers on, but be very careful. Too much pressure and especially if the presser is not even -- the finish will look different on parts of the blade where the pressure has changed. There are compounds to be used with the cloth buffers. I have tried about six different kinds, and I am still looking. The greatest difficulty in using the power-driven buffers, is to control the sword so that it doesn't fly around and you have the possibility of losing a finger or hand. So about the best way is to use the old elbow grease.

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An optomist is a middle-aged man who believes that dry cleaning is shrinking the waistband of his pants.



ABOUT EDGED WEAPONS

By Gil Cook

I have always been interested in Swords, and I have found them very fascinating, so about four years ago, I started collecting them. It is very difficult to buy books or articles about swords, especially in Canada, but I have been fortunate enough to obtain a few good books in England. I would like to put in a plug for The MANN Book Shop in Regina. The man in the shop is very interesting and he will spend hours with you looking through Publishers, Catalogues to find if a book has been published on the subject you want. It usually ends up that the book may cost \$25.00, but what is that when it is on the subject you want, especially if it is to do with a Gun or Sword.

I would like to give a brief history on Edged Weapons taken from the Book, "Swords and Daggers" by Frederick Wilkinson.

"There are still too many gaps and uncertainties for a complete and detailed history to be written and it is not always easy to discern a clear line of development. Many weapons appear to have certain national characteristics, but these are blurred by the fact that fashions were copied and thus a sword with an apparently typical German look may, in fact, have been made in England. Dating, too, must always be general rather than specific, for many swords were used for a long time after a new style was made, but also were still in production.

The history of the sword has been largely influenced by it's manner of use: it may be intended primarily for thrusting, in which case, length of blade, rigidity and the point are of prime importance, but if it is intended for slashing, the edge is then of prime concern. Most swords have in fact, been cut and thrust in that they could be used for both purposes, but in this case, some compromise, as far as design is concerned, had to be affected. Again, the shape and size of the sword depended on whether it was for infantry or cavalry, and although it was generally discarded as an infantry weapon during the 18th century, the cavalry continued to use it until they were, in turn, themselves made obsolete. Even at the end of it's useful life, controversy still raged as to whether the best cavalry sword was a slashing or a stabbing weapon.

Although not the oldest of weapons, swords have been used since at least 3000 B.C. and if flint is included, then edged weapons go back to man's earliest history. As with so many things the beginning of metal-edged weapons may be traced to Egypt, for the earliest painting and sculptures show several types of swords, daggers, and axes in use. Native Egyptians used a sickle-like sword known as a Khopesh. During the Bronze Age, some swords had long thin blades and were obviously for stabbing, but the more common leaf sword was doubled-edged and primarily a slashing sword. The Iron Age weapons were basically the same as those of an earlier period and Greek vase decorations illustrate several types. Some were straight and doubled-edged whilst others were double curved, with the cutting edge on the inside of the curve in the same way as the later KUKRI of the GHURKA. (Please note those last few words -- the knife referred to is not a Ghurka Knife -- it is the Kukri Knife of the Ghurka Tribe).

Cont'd .....



## Edged Weapons - cont'd

Greek swords were primarily slashing weapons, but the Gladius of the Roman Legionary differed in that it was short and intended for stabbing.

Saxon and Viking swords were basically the same in design and detail, but they are not common, for the great majority of grave burials lack swords, although most have Spears or the smaller knife weapon called a sax or scramasax.

The Fencing Sword was first developed in Italy during the 16th Century. Masters set up schools to teach this new fashion in sword play and stressed not only the use of the point, but the use of the whole sword for defence as well as offence.

In the Northern part of Europe in the 14th Century, two-handed swords were used, although not to a great extent, but flourished more in the 16th Century. They measured about 6 feet in length and weighed eight pounds and were used entirely as a slashing weapon.

Large two-handed swords were popular in Scotland and were known as great swords, Claidheamh mor, from which is derived the term, Claymore."

The study on the History of swords would take years and years and is very fascinating, but I will not bore you with too much of it now.

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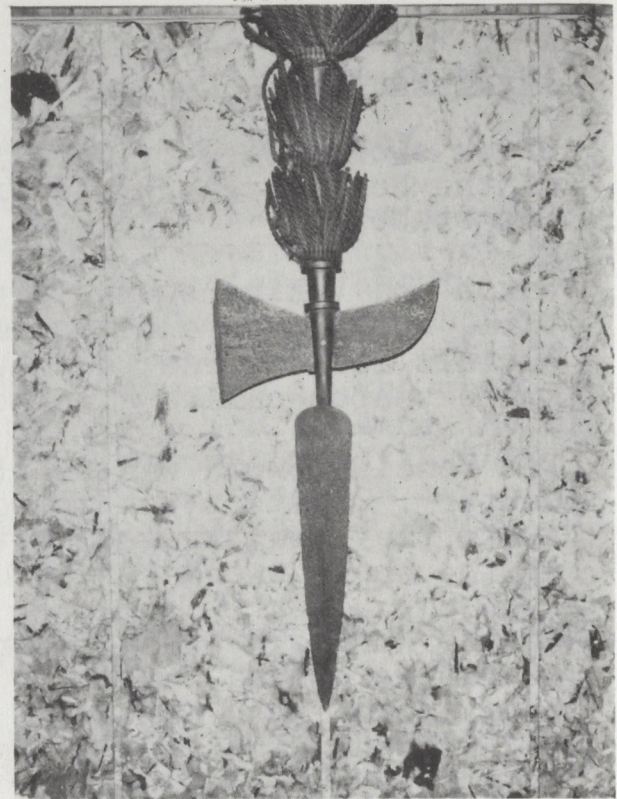
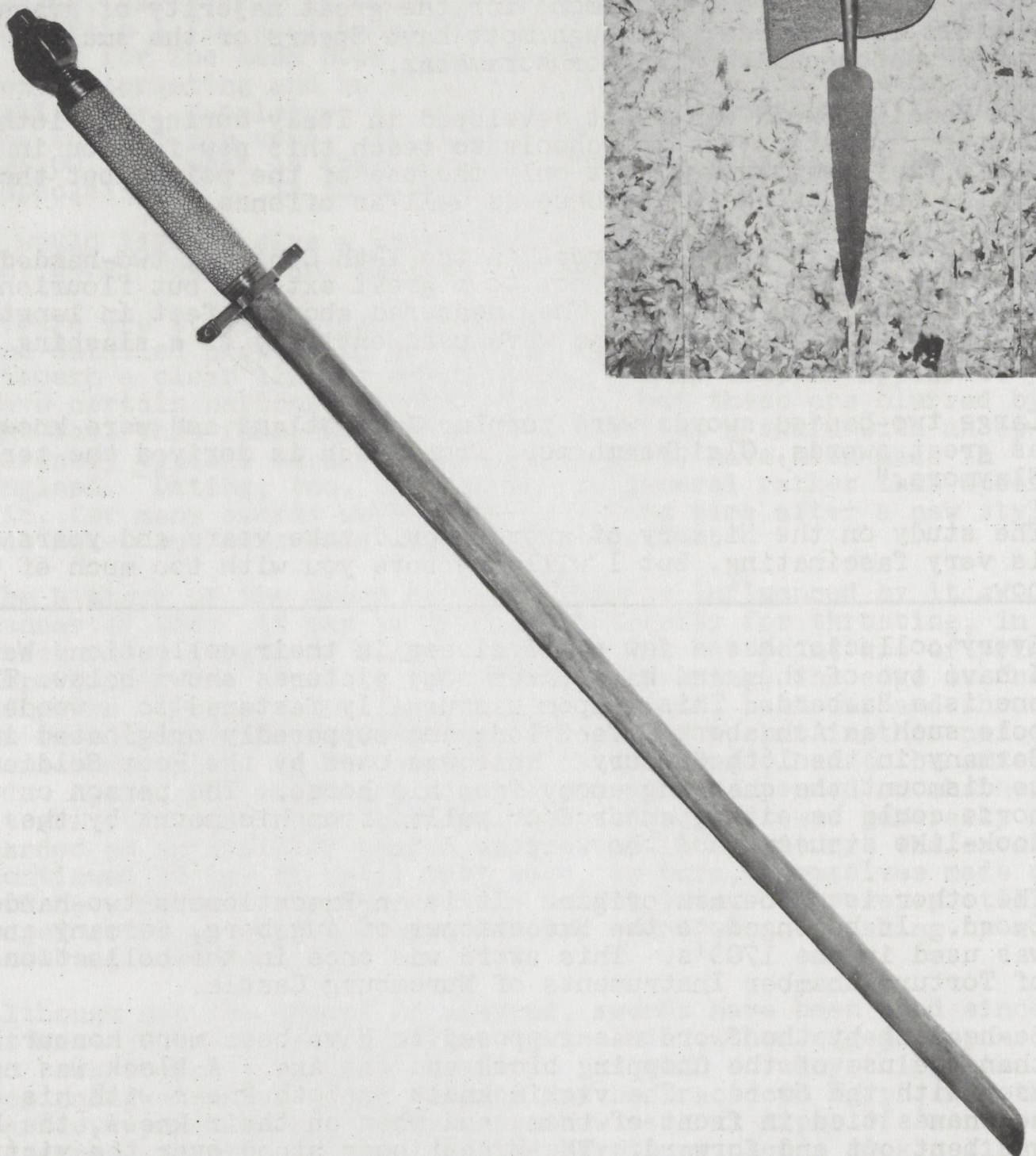
Every collector has a few prize pieces in their collection. Well, I have two of them and have taken some pictures shown below. The one is a Halberd. This weapon was usually fastened to a wooden pole such as Ash about 7 feet long and supposedly originated in Germany in the 16th Century. This was used by the Foot Soldier to dismount the charging enemy from his horse. The person on the horse could be either speared or pulled from his mount by the hook-like structure of the weapon.

The other is of German origin. It is an Executioners two-handed Sword. It belonged to the Executioner of Augsburg, Germany and was used in the 1700's. This sword was once in the collection of Torture Chamber Instruments of Nuremburg Castle.

Be-heading by the Sword was supposed to have been more honourable than the use of the Chopping block and the Axe. A block was not used with the Sword. The victim knelt on both knees with his or her hands tied in front of them, and when on their knees, the head was bent out and forward. The Executioner stood over the victim and then smote the head off with one blow. If the Executioner did not do a good job in one blow, the crowd watching usually ended up by stoning the executioner to death. So it pays to know your job. (See photos on overleaf)

With this loving final note, I will now leave you and say how much I enjoy reading articles submitted by the members in the Gun Talk.





# EDGED WEAPONS FROM THE GIL COOK COLLECTION

Halberd Lance, Originated 16th Century

Executioner's Two-Handed Sword, 18th Century



## The 1851 LOWER CANADA Navy Revolver

As a gun collector, I specialize in two areas; Military (British and Canadian) and Colt Firearms. Normally these are two separate and distinct fields; however, once in a while a piece turns up that fits both categories; such as is the case with the LOWER CANADA COLT NAVY.

As you all know, Samuel Colt was an American inventor and produced most of his firearms in the U.S.A. however, for a short period of time he maintained an armoury in London, England to try to break into the European firearms market. During this period of time, he was producing his 1851 Navy percussion (or cap & ball, if you prefer) revolver. While both the Hartford and London Navies are basically the same, there are a few differences. The Hartford (U.S.A.) models generally had brass backstraps and trigger guards. Also, the barrel markings showed either "London" or an American address. There were a few other minor variations but these were the main ones.

### A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE 1851 COLT NAVY

Calibre .36 percussion (cap & ball), 6 shot,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch octagon barrel, overall length, 13 inches, weight 2 lbs. 9 ozs. The grips were one piece walnut and were of the shape that was later used on all the Frontier and Peacemaker models of Colts. The Single Action Army Colt still being produced has the same shape of grip as the original 1851 Navy. Many collectors feel (myself included) that the 1851 Navy was the best looking and had the best feel of any handgun Colt has made before or since.

It is interesting to note that many manufacturers made both Navy model and ARMY model revolvers. The Navies are always .36 Cal. while the ARMIES are always .44 Cal. It was felt that it took a bigger bullet to kill a Soldier than a Sailor. However, such wasn't the case, as the U.S. Army, the British Army, and the Canadian Army all used Navy models from time to time.

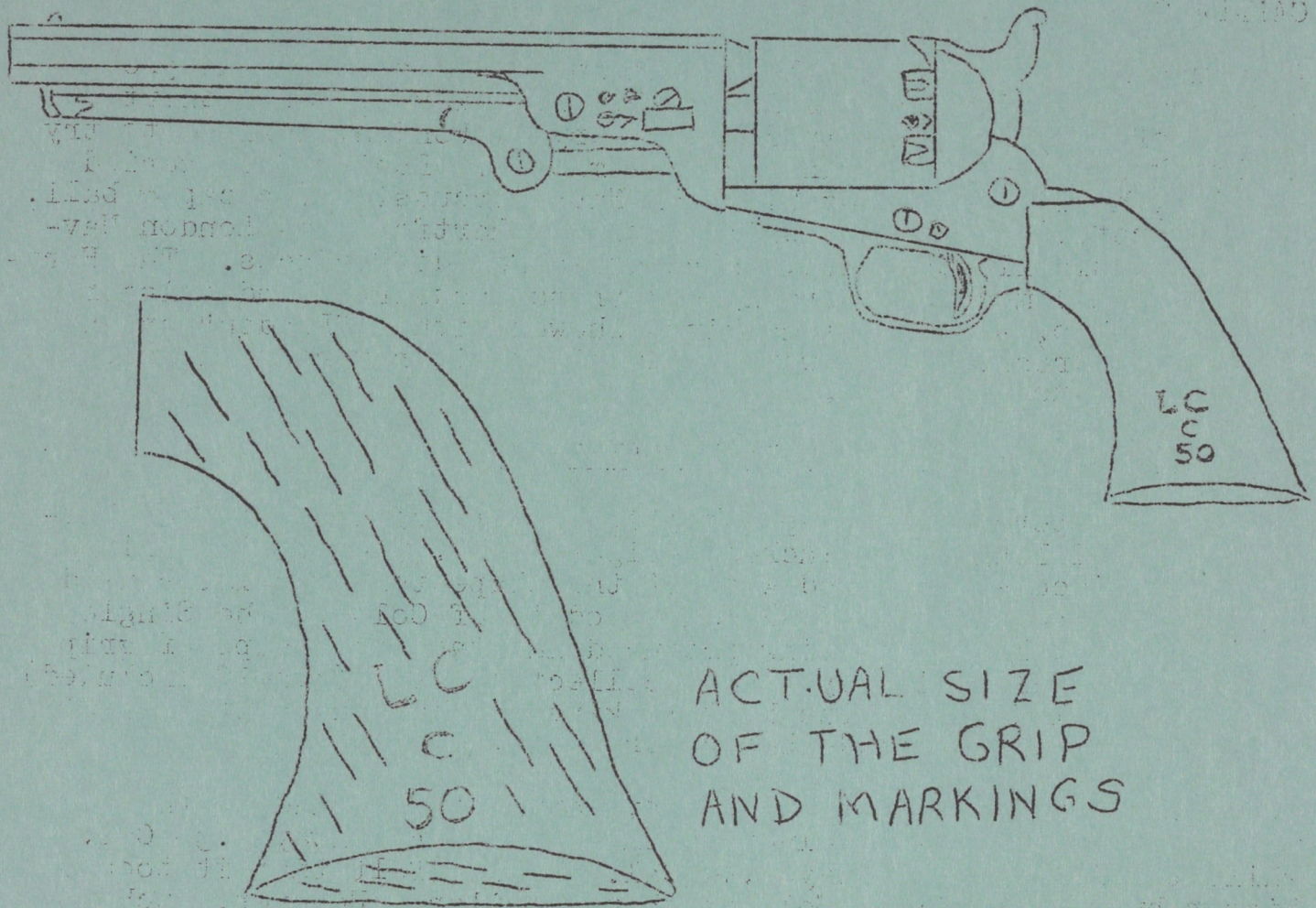
### CANADIAN "NAVY" REVOLVERS

In 1854 Great Britain asked Canada to take a more active part in it's own defence. Prior to this time, Britain supplied troops and arms to defend Canada, however, due to heavy commitments in the Crimean War, it was more and more difficult to do this. In 1855 a commission was sent to England to purchase arms and equipment for the Canadian Militia. They bought, among other things, 800 1851 Colt London Navy revolvers. These were issued to various companies of the newly re-organized UPPER CANADA and LOWER CANADA Militia.

Cont'd on next page .....



# 1851 LONDON NAVY COLT AS ISSUED TO LOWER CANADA MILITIA



ACTUAL SIZE  
OF THE GRIP  
AND MARKINGS

There were 811 men in the total Canadian Militia, so the 800 Navies purchased by the Commission armed all but 11 of them with Colt Revolvers.

All of these revolvers are stamped in the grip to indicate who it was issued to. The one in my collection is stamped "L.C. C50". The "L.C." stands for Lower Canada, the "C" means C Coy. or Second Montreal Troop, and the "50" means Trooper No. 50 in C. Coy.

The LOWER Canada guns are more scarce than the UPPER CANADA Guns. I already have the scarce one, does anyone care to help me out with the easy one?

"REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF M.C.C. OF C. JOURNAL.

By Bill Spence.



## THE WINCHESTER 1873

(turned out in calibers ranging from .22 short to the .44/40)

One of the all-time favorite lever action rifles, the 1873 Winchester was produced as an improvement on the Model 1866. The rifle gained fame as William "Buffalo Bill" Cody's favorite during his Wild West show career.

It was one of the first lever actions designed specifically for centrefire ammo and was originally produced in .44 caliber. Better known as the .44/40, this cartridge was an improved version of the .44 Henry rimfire and was loaded with 40 grains of black powder. This particular cartridge is still in widespread use today.

Following on the heels of the .44/40, came the .38/40 and the famed .32/20. This latter round was eventually necked down to .25 and became the .25/20.

All these early models of the 73 were stamped "Winchester Repeating Arms, New Haven, Conn. King's Improvement, Pat. Mar. 29, 1866, Oct. 16, 1860." In contrast to the all-brass frame of the early 1866 model, the 73's action was all steel. The action was also fitted with a cover to protect the internal mechanism.

Overall length of the original Model 1873 was 43 inches with a 24-inch barrel. The first barrels were full octagon but half-octagons were produced shortly thereafter. Weight for both models was listed at 8½ pounds.

A 20-inch barrel carbine was manufactured and was chambered for the .44/40, .38/40 and .32/20 calibers. It had the typical Winchester tubular magazine ran the full length of the barrel and the standard carbine butt plate. Magazine capacity was 12 rounds and it weighed around 7¼ pounds.

A refined version of the 73 was produced early in the game and can be distinguished by a case hardened frame, fancy pistol grip stock and 24-inch octagon barrel. It was called the Winchester Special Sporting Rifle Model 1873 and was chambered for the .44/40, .38/40 and .32/20. An off-shoot model of this style had a six capacity half magazine ending just in front of the fore-end and it was chambered for the same calibers.

The popular version of the 1873 was the one chambered for the .44/40. Soon after the introduction of this caliber, Colt Patent Firearms Company produced their famed Single Action Army in the same caliber thus facilitating use of the cartridge in both handgun and rifle -- a practical invention, which was very popular with frontiersmen. The same thing was done with .38/40 caliber.

A real innovation of the 1873 hit the production line in 1897. Records show that only 19,550 were built for the .22 short and .22 long. The cartridges were not interchangeable as there was a different carrier mechanism.

Cont'd on next page ....



The tubular magazine in the .22 versions were loaded near the muzzle and entailed use of a supplementary magazine to accommodate the smaller cartridges. The magazine held 25 shorts and 20 .22 longs. The rifle tipped the scales at about 8 3/4 pounds with the 24-inch round barrel and somewhat heavier with the octagon and half-octagon barrels.

The last model produced was a strictly military version chambered exclusively for the .44/40. It had a 17 round magazine and a 30-inch barrel and weighed in the neighborhood of 9 1/4 pounds. The military models are further identified by the usual military stock for the period.

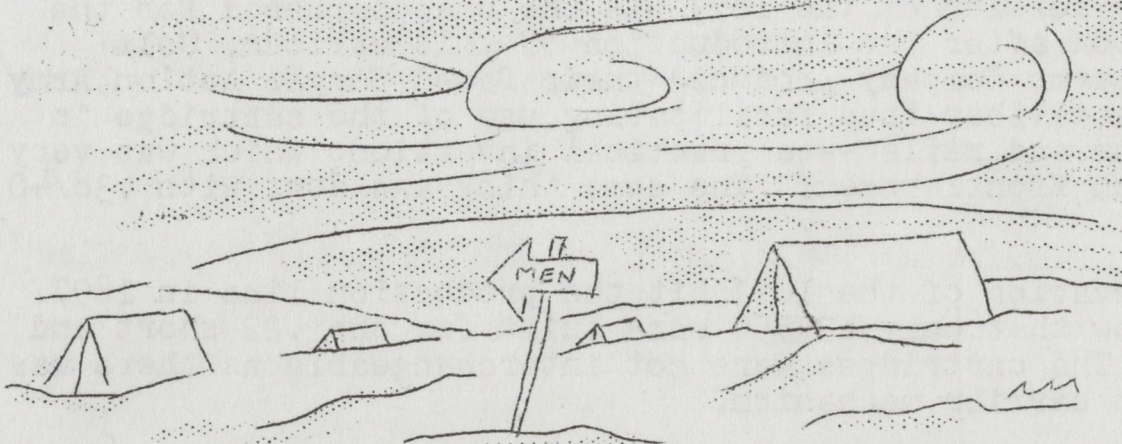
Production of the 1873 came to an end during 1924 but Winchester records indicate that some 720,000 were manufactured. No other gun produced by Winchester proved more popular. It was reliable, rugged and virtually fool-proof. It could function under the most adverse conditions of rain, snow, dust and heat -- a factor which endeared it to the hearts of settlers and frontiersmen.

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#### THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF FACTS

As yet little practical use has been found for the aeroplane except in military and naval operations, but in these it is proving revolutionary. Thus far it's success has lain largely in the field of scouting one of the most important features of military manoeuvres. How successful the Army scouts have proved themselves, is shown by the fact that in one European country, the autumn army manoeuvres of 1912 were terminated because the movements of the opposing armies could not be concealed from the airmen, and the commanders found the hitherto accepted tactics impractical. Thus, as "the eyes of the Army", the aeroplane, equipped with sireless telegraph apparatus, has proved invaluable.

The Wonders of Science,  
Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopaedia  
Dated 1912



"Not in MY cantee you don't"



THE BATTLE OF HILL 70

No less Than Six Canadians -- Brown, Hanna, Hobson, Konowal, Learmonth, O'Rourke -- Won The Victoria Cross in This Fierce and Famous Action

By John Swettenham

The great Battle of Vimy Ridge which began on April 9, ended on April 14, 1917, with the Canadians consolidating positions facing a line established by the retreating Germans. On the 16th, farther south, Nivelle, the new French generalissimo, launched the ill-fated Second Battle of the Aisne which petered out on May 9. By the end of that month French soldiers were in open mutiny. Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief, kept up the pressure on the Scarpe during the last week in April to help Niville and he continued to do so during the first week of May. The Canadians took part in the fighting.

Haig, with Russia discounted after the March Revolution and France convalescent following the suppression of the mutinies, undertook to tackle the Germans alone in a Flanders offensive which opened with a brilliant success at Messines Ridge on June 7. The offensive, designed to carry the attack forward to clear the Belgian coast, would be resumed in July. Meanwhile Haig directed the British First Army, of which the Canadian Corps formed a part, to keep up the pressure farther south to divert the attention of the enemy from Flanders and to hold the Germans on the southern front.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective for First Army during the first part of July was the town of Lens. The army commander, Sir Henry Horne, handed the task to Sir Arthur Currie (knighted on June 1), who had recently succeeded General Byng in command of the Canadian Corps. On July 10, the Canadians relieved the I British Corps opposite Lens and Hill 70 in preparation for the assault.

General Horne ordered Currie to break through the Mericourt trench south of Lens and then to secure the line of the railway beyond, running northeast into Lens. Before making any plans, Currie climbed the Bois de l'Hirondelle spur behind the Canadian lines and from that position of observation studied the ground. He concluded that the attack as ordered would be most unwise. The infantry would be thrusting forward onto lower and more exposed ground dominated by the enemy from commanding positions -- Hill 70 to the north and southeast, Sallaumines Hill. The guns required to support the attack would have to be drawn out to more vulnerable positions on the plain and, even if Lens were taken, the line won would still be overlooked from the enemy's commanding positions and subject to heavy shelling.

Haig's purpose in holding the enemy on that front would, of course, be served by a frontal attack on Lens, but Currie thought there was a less costly method of doing that than by butting bullheaded for this objective. And the town possessed little tactical significance no matter how good the announcement of the capture of this mining centre would



look in the newspaper. Suppose, then, a tangible objective with tactical significance could be substituted? Haig would be satisfied and the Canadians would be fighting for something worthwhile. "Therefore," said Currie, "I went to see the army commander and told him what my objections were." As he always did, Horne listened. "He asked me what I had to suggest and I said that if we were to fight at all let us fight for something worth having." Currie then asked for authority to tackle Hill 70. Horne consulted Haig who, after warning that "the Boche would not let us have Hill 70", finally gave Currie his head.

On the face of it, Haig's prediction was sound. The bald dome of chalk that was Hill 70 not only dominated Lens; it provided observation over the Dounai Plain beyond. The Germans would hold it stubbornly and, even if they were momentarily driven off, they would counter-attack like tigers to take it back. German counter-attacks could easily be mounted against the hill. Between Lens and Hill 70 lay the brick-built suburbs of miners' houses, smashed almost beyond recognition, but providing good cover for the assembly of German troops. But Currie had counted on this. He planned to turn German sensitivity towards the loss of Hill 70 to his own advantage. He would take the hill suddenly and swiftly and then smash the German counter attacks which his seizure of the hill would provoke by the skilfull use of artillery. The suburbs of Lens, dominated by nearly every gun he had, were to become a killing-ground for the Germans. His scheme, therefore, included the quick consolidation of a firm defence of the hill, early observation from there and warnings of enemy troop concentrations on the ground below and then the fulfilment of the artillery tasks.

#### THE PREPARATIONS

Preparations were extensive and very thorough so that the attack did not go in before August 15. Preliminary operations held the attention of the enemy as when the 3rd Division (using the 116th Battalion of the 9th Brigade), simulating the original thrust which Horne had ordered, raided the Mericourt trench and destroyed German positions on the railway beyond during the night July 22-23. Currie obtained special companies of Royal Engineers from the British whose job was to smother with gas the area to be attacked, as well as Lens and its suburbs. By August 15, 3,500 drums of gas had been projected and these were augmented by 1,000 gas shells. Drums of oil, 500 in all, were held in readiness to be tossed blazing at selected targets at the moment of attack.

Currie nominated two divisions, the 1st and 2nd, for the actual assault on Hill 70. They would be supported by nine field artillery brigades and the fire of 160 machine-guns. These last would go forward as soon as the infantry were firmly on the hill to stiffen infantry platoon groups dug into strongpoints as part of the early consolidation plan. The 4th Division, in a feint attack directly on Lens itself would confuse the enemy. In the event it did so. The 4th Division drew more retaliatory fire than did the other two in storming the hill.

The 1st and 2nd Divisions each had two brigades forward, the 3rd, 2nd, 5th and 4th from north to south, totalling ten battallions which, in the same order, were the 1st, 13th, 16, 10th, 5th 22nd, 25th, 20th, 21st with the 18th on the right. The 3rd Brigade faced the lower slopes to the left of Hill 70's summit and two woods; the 2nd Brigade the summit itself; the 5th Brigade the lower slopes on the right and suburbs including Cite St. Laurent and Cite St. Emile; and the 4th Brigade's tasks included more suburbs -- part of Cite St. Edouard and Cite St. Eliza-

Cont'd



beth. The 2nd Brigade had the greatest distance to cover to its final objective, set at the foot of Hill 70 on the other side of the hill.

### THE ATTACK

The attack was launched on August 15 just as dawn was breaking. It went like clockwork. The infantry hugged a rolling barrage provided by more than two hundred field pieces, while ahead of that howitzers concentrated on known strongpoints and defensive lines. As at Vimy, the wire was effectively cut. Black smoke from the blazing oil drums which had been projected curled greasily across the front to screen the attacking troops. And though the enemy artillery retaliated almost at once he wasted his brief opportunity on the 4th Division's feint attack. After that it was too late. Counter-battery fire, under lieutenant-Colonel A.G.L. McNaughton's direction, effectively blotted out his guns and Neutralized their fire.

In these circumstances the attack went well. Within twenty minutes both divisions were on the first objective -- the Blue Line -- which took in most of the suburbs on the right, the summit of Hill 70 and half of the wooded areas which took in most of the suburbs on the right, the summit of Hill 70 and half of the wooded areas which were on the left. There was a pause on the Blue Line for consolidation and in some brigade sectors fresh battalions passed through to resume the attack. In the 2nd Brigade's area the 7th and 8th Battalions passed through the 10th and 5th while the 5th Brigade passed the 26th and 24th Battalions through the 22nd and 25th to clear Cite St. Emile as far as the final line.

By 6 a.m., a result almost incredible in its swiftness, the final objectives were in Canadian hands -- all save that of the 2nd Brigade which, as we have seen, involved a long advance. Time, which distance entailed, worked against the attackers, for a fresh breeze had by now dissipated the oily clouds of the smoke-screen and the enemy had had a respite to recover from the sudden shock which the Canadians had administered. A quarry, moreover, lay in the path of the 7th Battalion and this, protected by machine guns, was strongly held. Though the quarry was temporarily seized, yielding fifty prisoners, the surrounding area could not be cleared that day and both the 7th and 8th Battalions pulled back.

It was decided to renew the attempt on August 16. German counter-attacks on the evening of August 15 were all repulsed, the defensive fire put down by the artillery being of great assistance. Losses of both sides were heavy. Those of the 7th Battalion would have been heavier but for the conspicuous bravery of one of the stretcher-bearers, Private M.J. O'Rourke, who saved many lives. He won the Victoria Cross.

The fresher 5th and 10th Battalions attacked at 4 p.m. next day and within an hour had cleared the quarry and all the remaining ground. But they could not hold it. It was not before midnight on the 16th, after repeated attacks, that the 2nd Brigade finally cleared its front. German resistance, as had been expected, was fanatical. Private Harry Brown of the 10th Battalion, struggling between an isolated company and battalion headquarters with a message, was caught in an enemy barrage. He doggedly completed his mission but it cost him his life. Brown received a posthumous Victoria Cross. The 2nd Brigade had gone into battle with 3,370 men. Only 1,719 marched out when the 1st Brigade relieved it.

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## COUNTER-ATTACKS

The loss of Hill 70, as had been anticipated, provoked strong German attacks. The first of these came in between 7 and 9 o'clock on the morning of August 15th. No fewer than twenty-one had been met and repulsed by the 18th, when the enemy at last desisted. German accounts of the battle indicate that the enemy had counted on immediate counter-blows to restore the situation before the Canadians had had time to consolidate, but in that he had not reckoned on Arthur Currie and his gunner team. Nevertheless, this violent period of counter-stroke and repulse marked the real Hill 70 fighting for the infantry of the Corps.

No sooner had the crest been captured than Artillery observers, dug deep into solid chalk, began to study the German preparations. Their reports of Germans crowding into assembly area along the front -- coupled with those from aerial observers who had watched the German reserves start forward -- gave the gunners the news they wanted. The assembly of any worthwhile-sized group of Germans brought instantaneous fire upon them. For the first time the guns could be registered instantly by the use of wireless communication with the aerial and forward ground observers.

This account, of course, is grossly simplified; the planning was subtler than that. The movement of German reserves, resulting from the earlier demonstrations and raids, had been reported by intelligence agents and carefully studied at Corps Headquarters. McNaughton, a superb mathematician, had estimated when the German formations in rear would be alarmed and start to move forward. Then a march table had been drawn up showing their time of arrival at certain selected depths. Armed with this -- and made more accurate by the reports of observers -- the artillery shelled them even before they reached the battle zone. Tributes paid by the infantry to the gunners were well-earned. The wear of guns and their numbers was the limiting factor. The newer guns had been withdrawn to Flanders. No more than 164 heavy pieces remained and of these some were so worn that they could only be used when limited accuracy -- against German units advancing in depth -- could be accepted.

## GERMAN TIDE RECEDES

Inevitably, then, some of the enemy got through to storm the Canadian trenches. Flame-thrower attacks (the Germans had recently introduced Flammenwerfer techniques) were common. Many trenches were entered, but the Germans were not allowed to keep their gains. The Canadians, heavily pressed, may have recoiled in places, but they leapt back to ravage the enemy until he, too, recoiled. The fierce struggle continued day and night until the 18th when the German tide receded to return no more.

On the morning of the 18th, at the depressing hour of four o'clock, the last of three German attacks went in against the chalk quarry which had already cost the 2nd Brigade so much blood. Sergeant Frederick Hobson of the 20th Battalion, a veteran of the South African War, repulsed a group of Germans by seizing a Lewis gun (with which he was unfamiliar) and firing at the enemy at close range. The gun jammed. Hobson tossed it to a survivor to remedy the stoppage and while this was going on, threw himself at the Germans whom he stopped with bayonet and butt. A bullet took his life, but by now the Lewis gun was back in action and re-inforcements were on the way. The heroic Hobson, like Brown, earned a posthumous Victoria Cross.

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Another attack, an hour later, fell upon the 2nd Battallion which was holding positions in one of the woods north of the chalk quarry. The Canadian parapets were swept with scorching flame while enemy bombers lunged up to them to heave their deadly burdens at the defenders. The trenches to the north of the wood were entered briefly but the Canadians, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, turned the enemy out. South of the wood, Major O.M. Learmonth, who commanded the 2nd Battalion company in that area, stood on the parapet to direct the defence and hurl grenades at the enemy despite his wounds which were severe. On many occasions he caught the enemy's bombs before they exploded and tossed them back. When he could no longer fight, he continued to direct the defence from the bottom of the trench. Not before he had turned over his command in all its details to a junior officer did he agree to being carried out and even then, though it was apparent he was dying, he insisted on making a full report at battalion headquarters. Learmonth, too, won the Victoria Cross. It was largely due to his efforts that the company held its positions.

#### ENEMY EFFORTS CEASE

Thereafter, discouraged, the German efforts ceased and the enemy contented himself with a sudden bombardment. Even that did not last for long, for his shelling brought down upon his guns a measure of fire greater than they were giving and the situation then quietened to one of uneasy peace. The Canadians re-opened hostilities, notably on August 21, in the form of clearing trenches in the suburbs around the town. The Germans would not give up Lens without a struggle and it was a mistake to forsake the advantages conferred by the high ground to meet the Germans on more equal terms; the bitter fighting that set in proved that.

The 29th Battalion was especially hard hit, all the officers in one company being killed or wounded. The company sergeant-major, W.O. 11 Robert Hanna, took over and led the unit superbly in an attack against a German strongpoint. He himself, killed four of the defenders and then silenced a machine-gun. The position was taken. Hanna then led his men against an enemy trench, seized part of it, and held it firmly.

For his gallant leadership, he received the Victoria Cross. He lived until June 15, 1967, the day before he was to attend a dinner for the nation's bravest at Government House in Ottawa. During the all-day fighting of August 21, yet another Victoria Cross was won -- by Corporal Filip Konowal of the 47th Battalion. Konowal, single-handed, killed the crew of a machine-gun, captured the weapon and went onto kill several Germans in another two attacks. Next day he took out one more machine-gun. The fighting did not die down until August 25, and then, after six weeks of stalemate, the Corps moved north to Flanders to bolster Haig's flagging northern offensive. Hill 70 did not change hands again during the First World War.

#### A GREAT VICTORY

"It was a great and wonderful victory", wrote Currie. "G.H.Q. regard it as one of the finest performances of the war .. " And well they might. As a holding attack it was eminently successful. Five enemy divisions had been met by Currie and badly smashed. And, as the enemy reckoned on a continued offensive, he had to replace those troops. He obviously could not transfer troops to Flanders, or even relieve for-



mations there from Lens as he had planned. The battle had, moreover, given to the Allies a tactical feature of importance which proved valuable during the German offensive of 1918. The cost for the period August 15 - 18, thanks to Currie's conception of the battle as an artillery killing - ground for the enemy, had favoured Canada: 5843 (all categories) against some 20,000 on the German side.

We live in an age of denigration. The First World War, to many was no more than a brutish slogging match marked by a complete absence of intelligence by the leaders on both sides. To these people the Battle of Hill 70 is commended. Consider its conception and its execution. A comparison with "Operation Spring", another holding attack fought in Normandy on July, 1944, during the "So much more intelligently conducted" Second World War will be a much more intelligently conduct -rewarding study.

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In my collection I have a German heavy Maxim Machine-gun that was captured in the Battle of Hill 70, I am enclosing a couple of pictures of the Machine gun with the date and the Battalion it was captured by.

(SEE PICTURES ON

Submitted by - Michael Wytosky

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#### ODDS AND ENDS

A good way to make yourself miserable is to start looking at old firearms price lists. Back around the turn of the century a Springfield musket, "sporterized" and bored out for shot could be had for \$2.75, while Spencer carbines with 25 cartridges were offered for \$3.65. You could get a Ward Burton rifle and 20 cartridges for \$4.20, and a 50-70 Springfield with 20 cartridges would cost you \$3.90. A small lot of European flint-lock pistols were offered at \$2.75 each.

New gun prices in those days are unbelievable to us. The Hamilton .22 cal. rifle cost \$1.40, and a Stevens Crack Shot was \$2.95. An 1894 Winchester cost \$11.55 and a Colt Lightning rifle in .22 cal. was \$11.25. A Colt single action army revolver was \$13.20, and a fancy model with carved pearl grips could be had for \$22.00.

What must have been the all-time low for new revolvers was in the Merwin and Hulbert catalogue for 1887, when the Blue Jacket No. 1 was listed at 60 cents. At the same time Sears Roebuck offered the Defender revolver for 68 cents.

What must really hurt is to recall that in the 1920's the United States Director of Civilian Marksmanship was disposing of the army stock of Colt Single Action revolvers to the NRA members for \$4.00 each.

Submitted by L. C. Reid



## ONE OF THE FEW

This is the story of World War I soldier that started out the same as thousands of Canadians; became one of the pioneers of aerial warfare, and one of the few to survive the guns of the German Ace Baron Von Richthofen.

Basil P. Boyce retired from his duties as Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon in 1957. He had been a friend of our family since the early 1940's. We had known he had been a flyer; that he was shot down; and that he had been a prisoner of War. The pictures of his P.O.W. camp hung in his Office, but it wasn't until recently that a remark of his prompted a detailed interview and resulted in a most unusual story.

In November of 1968 an article in a National magazine outlined the history of German's World War I Ace, Baron Von Richthofen. Mr. Boyce remarked "that's the man who shot us down". A few days later a visit was arranged for an interview and by a strange coincidence, it took place fifty years to the day that Mr. Boyce was released from the Prisoner of War Camp.

Mr. Boyce was living in Battleford at the outbreak of the War and joined as a Private with the Saskatchewan Light Horse. in August, 1914. He left for Val Cartier, Quebec, the next day and their unit was absorbed by the Fort Gary Horse. His Unit sailed for Overseas in late September and arrived in Plymouth after a 30 day crossing. They were sent to Salisbury Plains for training in the Infantry, 2nd Brigade, 6th Battalion. First with re-mounts for a while, then to Tidworth Barracks about the beginning of 1915. In March there was a call for re-inforcements for the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Young Boyce passed the test and joined the R.C.D's. They were on horses then. This was about the time of the gas attacks at Ypres and due to heavy casualties in France, re-inforcements were called for. He arrived in France with 1st Section, 1st Troop, Squadron A. First action was seen at Festubert about May 15th; then to K-5 Trench. Mr. Boyce recalls that their Ross rifles were replaced with Lee Enfield at Givinchy. Also, he mentioned that their gas masks were crude affairs. A strip of crepe cloth to hold waste stuffing dipped in a solution was used. The waste was shoved up the nostrils, bitten with the teeth and the ends of the crepe tied behind the head.

Mr. Boyce was wounded in August, 1915, while on listening post duty, between the lines. He was sent to an American Hospital on the French Channel. After release from Hospital he was with the Military Police in LeHavre. In April of 1916 he went back to the Regiment and they were supplied with horses and began Cavalry training. He recalled that probably the most memorable and stirring sight was to see the Cavalry ride a whole Brigade in Line. They went to the Battle of the Somme where the Cavalry was held in reserve. After the Somme they went behind the lines again. In March of 1917 they came to the front, at the fall of the Hindenburg line. All Cavalry first went into action in open warfare. In one attack his Squadron rode into 5 field guns and 10 machine guns in a charge. Not a man was lost but he remembers that the bullets around his ears sounded like a bees nest. The machine guns were overridden.

In April of 1917, just before the attack on Vimy, Cpl. Boyce went back to England to receive his commission. While there he answered the call for volunteers to the Royal Flying Corps and began training as an Observer. It seems that crews were picked while in training. At that time he was 6 feet tall and 200 pounds and the Squadron Commander chose a smaller, lighter man for his Observer.

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Lt. Boyce was paired with the second-in-command, an Australian pilot named Fenton. They arrived back in France in January of 1918 and were assigned to an airdrome not far from Ammiens. The Squadron was #62, Bristol fighters, and mostly made up of young pilots from Toronto.

The first duties of these young airmen were patrolling the lines of trenches, and as time and experience went on, they flew farther and farther over enemy territory. The Bristols were equipped with two guns, synchronized to fire through the propellor and a Lewis gun mounted on a ring around the rear cockpit for the Observer. They sometimes flew as high as 15 to 18,000 feet -- it was cold and no oxygen.

About the time of the big German offensive to separate the English and French lines, they were flying over enemy territory. On March 9, 1918, Boyce's Squadron of 5 planes got into a fight with 64 German aircraft. At the opening of flight, Lt. Boyce remembers seeing the Flight Commander go down in flames. (As related earlier the Flight Commander had chosen a smaller, lighter man instead of Boyce for his Observer). Mr. Boyce states that things happened so fast that he cannot quite remember everything, but he knew that the pilot should not have been so low for there was need for room for manoeuvring and there were many planes over them. A red plane dived from above, straight toward them, from the front. The pilot, Fenton, said later that if he had not pulled up their plane a little, the undercarriage would have hit the red plane as it passed them, on the underside. No details of plane damage but Mr. Boyce remembers it seemed like a fairly smooth landing about 20 miles behind the enemy lines, near Le-Cateau. Their instructions for a forced landing in enemy territory, were to destroy the aircraft by firing a Very pistol into the gas tank. There was no time for this as they came down in a place full of German Infantry and they were surrounded before they could get out of the aircraft. The first questions were in French, asking if either was wounded. A big black car drove up and they were driven away from the crash with a soldier beside them on the running board and a revolver pointed at their stomachs. Their captors said that there was smoke or flames for a while before they landed, but Mr. Boyce does not remember seeing either.

The two flyers were first taken to an Officers' Mess and retained for a while. It was at this Mess that Lt. Boyce remembered that the German Officers would come up to them and ask their permission before they left the Mess. This impressed the two Allied Officers. It was also here that they received a message from the man who shot them down. Von Richthofen enquired if they were wounded and wished that he could entertain them at his Mess, but would not be able to do so. The message also said that he could see the whites of their eyes as he passed by their plane!

From this Mess five or six prisoners were transported on a troop train. Their boots were taken from them before going aboard the train. They went to Bavaria for a while and then into Prussia not far from Berlin to the P.O. W Camp called Holzminden. The Commandant of the Camp spoke very fluent English and Lt. Boyce later learned that he had lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to the War.

Mr. Boyce recalled that there were some famous flyers at this Camp. One was Ball, a brother of the British Ace and another was named Robinson who had won a V.C. earlier in the War for shooting down a Zeppelin over England.

Cont'd.....



Arrival at the P.O.W. Camp was too late to be in on a prisoner escape. It had taken six months to dig and hide the dirt from a tunnel about 50 yards along that went under the compound fence. Some 25 men attempted to get out, 10 escaped across the border and the rest were recaptured. One of the men had an unusual experience attempting the reach of the border by himself .... He had travelled by night only; swam three rivers and crept up to a camp-fire where he heard men's voices. He was in Holland, but misunderstood the Dutch being spoken for German and thought he had travelled deeper into Germany. He retraced his steps; re-swam the three rivers and was recaptured near the original Prison Camp!

Lt. Boyce found the treatment at the Camp not too bad, but discipline was strict. There were 5 or 6 roll calls a day and each man had to walk 20 paces forward to be counted. The Armistice was over almost a month before the Prison Camp was liberated. He was released on December 9, 1918, nine months since the plane had been shot down and exactly fifty years before this interview. On the boat returning to England, there were 10,000 men, made up mostly of Merchant Marines and Air Force prisoners.

A strange ending to the Overseas service of Lt. Boyce was that when he arrived back in England he had to get a passport, request for leave home to Canada and had to pay his own passage or he would have been demobilized in England. Our story ends with Mr. Boyce recalling that he arrived home on January 19, 1919, "and got out as fast as I could".

NOTE: This first person account has been recorded by L.J. Smith, 411 Isabella Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and presented for the readers of Gun Talk as it was told. There has been no effort made to re-search times, places or events nor change them to correspond with the history of World War I. If there are discrepancies in dates or events, I am sure it is the fading of memory after the passing of some fifty years. I was always amazed at how the "old Vets" could recall so clearly the vivid details of things that took place half a century ago. I can only vaguely remember dates and places of the Second World War.

Since writing this article, a book has been suggested as a reference on Von Richthofen. The book entitled "The Red Knight of Germany" was written in 1927 by Floyd Gibbons. I was very fortunate on being able to borrow a copy locally and have read it with great interest. It is a full and detailed history of the German Ace, with research by the Author, of German Air Force records and interviews of the surviving victims. However, the incident described in our story does not appear in the book. There is the record of Richthofen's 64th victory on March 13, 1918, near LeCateau when a Bristol fighter was shot down and its two occupants of #62 Squadron were captured. The victim's names were later identified by the plane's serial number on Richthofen's records. They were not Fenton and Boyce. We have read in Gibbon's book that at this time Richthofen's brother, Lothar, was flying with his Squadron and that he was allowed to paint part of his plane red. The book does not deal with Lothar's victories, nor the days of his flights.

Since the writer of this article is not a student of World War I History, we are sure that controversial points will be noted with readers who are. We would ask for your comments and criticisms, to be sent to the Editor to appear in Gun Talk, or write direct to the writer.

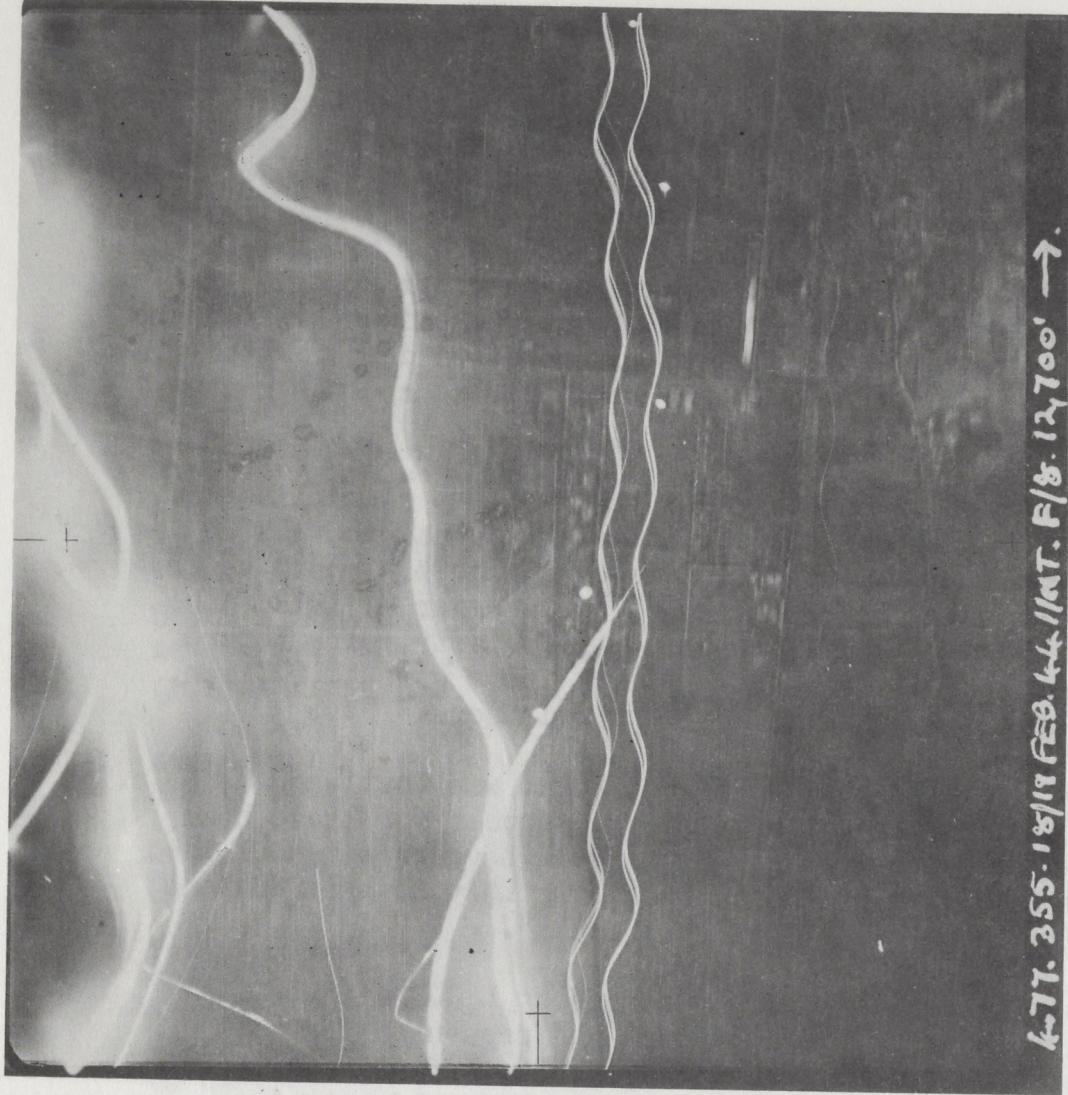
L.J. Smith

See photos page



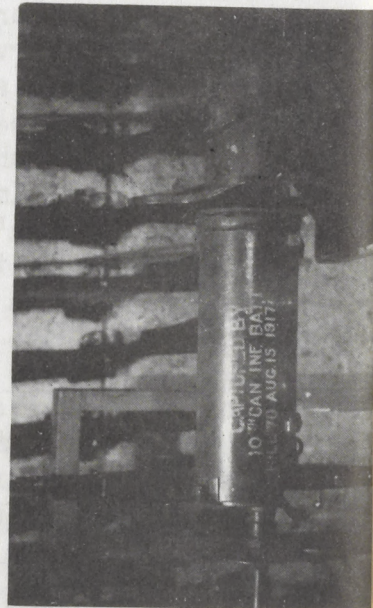
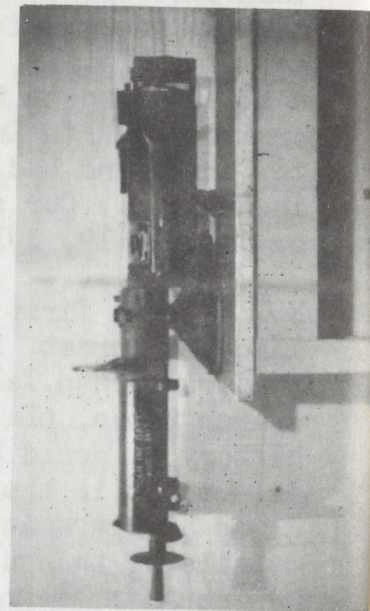


Basil P. Boyce, with the clipping of Von Richthoven and his gentlemen. Mr. Boyce also served in World War II with rank of Captain, as Legal Officer of M.D. 12 in Regina.



WINTON'S TRACER BULLETS

GERMAN HEAVY  
MAXIM MACHINE-GUN





# BITS OF ODDS AND ENDS By M.V. Winton

I am enclosing some material which may be useful for the magazine.

The photographs, I hope, will be printable. They were taken over Burma. The white lines are tracer bullets being directed at our aircraft. As the range would be around two miles, it plainly shows the erratic path after the effective range has been reached. See photo page 44

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Reading in my R.A.F. pocket handbook, 1937, which gives information on every conceivable thing and airman would encounter at home and abroad, from how to build a fire in the Arctic to how to save your life when attacked by Arabs.

## The Dakhil (pronounced daheel).

It may help those of the Association who travel to North Africa on a collection tour.

If attacked of any kind of Arabs, one's last refuge is the Dakhil. By this custom any man upon whose mercy a stranger throws himself is bound, in honor, to give protection, even with his life. If in imminent danger of death, one must choose quickly the most influential man present, if possible one who is not taking a leading part in the demonstration. Seize hold of his clothes and call out "dakhil". It is effective, if there is time to tie a knot in the end of his cloak, kerchief, or other garment. In camp, if it is possible, to seize hold of any part of a tent, it's owner should give protection. Obviously, if hard pressed, it is necessary to select a tent with a man in it at that moment. The Dakhil should be employed only in the last extremity, for to throw oneself on the mercy of an Arab when not in real danger, would give rise to a ridiculous situation.

I trust this will save the life or some avid collector of Arabian artifacts.

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Facts for the Black Powder enthusiast who, while out hunting, has no measure for his powder. An emergency small measure is as follows:

1 Sovereign	= 54.6875 grains
1 half crown	= 96 grains
1 Florin	= $72\frac{1}{2}$ grains
1 shilling	= 41 grains
1 three penny piece	= $13\frac{3}{4}$ grains

This is in L s.d. so you had better stock up before the currency reverts to the metric system.

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cont'd on next page ....



## IDENTIFICATION OF AMMUNITION

Various types of 303 Small Arms Ammunition that are used in the Royal Air Force are as follows:

S.A. Ball 303 MK VII Red Label for synchronized machine guns	
Armour Piercing	W MK I
Tracer	G. MK I
Incendiary	B MK IV
Blank	MK V
Ball	MK VII

is not normally supplied to the Royal Air Force

The following letters are used to indicate the various types cartridges. "B" Incendiary. "D" Drill. "G" Tracer. "L" Blank. "S" Armour piercing. Ordinary ball ammunition has no distinguishing letter.

The Mark Numeral letter A letter placed after the mark numeral VII Z denotes a charge of nitrocellulox. No letter is used after the mark numeral where cordite is the propellant used.

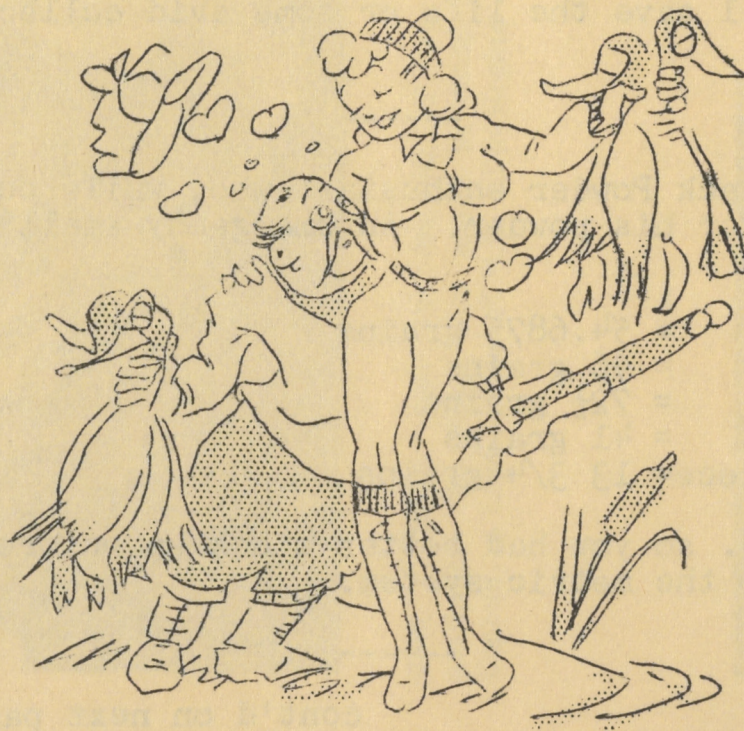
### Date marking

The year of manufacture on the base of the cartridge case indicates that the ammunition is for Naval or Army Service when the last two figures of the year are shown; and when all four figures are shown (1942) the ammunition is manufactured for the Royal Air Force and is "Red Label" which at a later date may be relegated to other categories.

Trust

-----

AREN'T THEY  
A PAIR OF  
DANDIES!



Submitted by M. Wytosky



## SAVAGE POCKET AUTO'S

The following article is only for general information and certainly could not take the place of a good book. However: -----

The 1907 Savage Pocket Auto would at first glance, seem like a scarce item. This designation does not appear on the pistol but is the time of the third patent application of Elbert Searle, inventor of the Savage Pistol. The patent date appearing on all 1907 auto's is Nov. 21, 1905. This is just a sample of the slightly confusing designations and methods of this company.

The lowest serial number is not #1 as one would expect, but #2. It was produced April 22, 1908. Numbers #32 and #34 were produced two days earlier on April 20. The reason for this was Savage's method of numbering a bunch of slides, where serial number is located and tossing them in a bin. This usually meant the highest numbered frame from a certain batch came out first when needed. This would explain why pistol number 1884, from my collection, has the second type or completely round safety lever button. Number 2852 has the original straight lever and number 8260, still in the metal grip series, has the final type of safety which has a  $\frac{1}{2}$  round button. This practice accounts for the difficulty of using serial numbers alone as the break-off points for changes in design. I guess they were interested in manufacturing not making things easy for collectors some sixty years later. These pistols of 1908 vintage carried the slide designation of:

MANUFACTURED BY SAVAGE ARMS CO. UTICA, N.Y. U.S.A.  
PAT. NOV. 21, 1905

in large Roman block capitals followed by an even larger CAL 32. They had "third finger" magazine release, pressed in sights and the serial number was located on bottom front of frame. The first year of production turned out just under 2,000 guns.

About mid 1909 and serial number 11,500 the steel grips were replaced with a hard rubber type. After this point, along with minor internal changes, most guns carry the marking "fire & safe" next to the safety lever.

Sales picked up and by the end of 1911 the serial numbers reached 51,000. About this point the serial number location was moved to the end of the frame.

Mid 1912 saw a large change in the little auto. Milled sights replaced the pressed-in ones. The magazine release was reversed to a safer location at bottom of frame which makes the magazine with 2 locking notches necessary. More internal changes made also. At the end of 1912, Savage began to equip it's pistols with a cartridge indicator which they hoped would give a competitive advantage. Their major competitor in this field did not yet employ one, although most European pistols did.

Jan. 17, 1913 saw the addition of the 380 Cal. to the Savage line. Barrel length was increased to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " from the 32's  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ". The letter B was added to the end of the serial number to indicate the 380 calibre.

An interesting item at this point is the sale to the Province of Saskatchewan December 30, 1912, of a dozen Savages.

During 1915 Savage brought out it's grip safety, model 1915 pistols. Production did NOT cease, however, on the 1907 model in 32 cal. The 380's were discontinued.



On Sept. 15, 1915 Savage began production of their military model following sales and a further order from France of some 20,000 model 1907 pistols. These pistols came from the 150,000 and up serial numbers. These were equipped with a light lanyard ring (which are usually missing). My pistol, serial number 163896, sold to L'Administration de l'Arsenal de l'Armes on Oct. 26, 1916 does not now have this ring. The sales to France made necessary the change of slide legend to include 7.65 mm. This was probably done to reassure any Frenchman who did not know what CAL. 32 meant.

After the United States entered WWI, early in 1917, the public demand for pistols increased. Since the 1915 model was not real popular and was costly to produce, it was discontinued. The cartridge indicator, also costly due to hand fitting, was discontinued in the remaining 1907 model.

Early in 1919 and serial number of approximately 185,000, a new slide was adopted. It used a finer serration and the legend had "Corp" replacing "Co.".

The 1917 Model was introduced Feb. 1920 and was quite different in appearance with it's flared rear grip. Other minor changes included a redesigned insignia, grips held with screws and relocation of word FIRE. These sold well in both 32 and 380 Calibres and the 1907 Model was discontinued.

By 1922 the auto pistol trade was in trouble due to the American Depression and that "noble experiment" - Prohibition. Legislation was against all handguns and particularly the automatics in an attempt to curtail the gangsters of that infamous era.

Sales remained slow for the next few years and on March 15, 1926 Savage ceased production. The highest numbered pistol, #259472, was finally sold 2 years later.

By Hugh S. McLean

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While flipping through a book on "Instant French", I discovered two phrases which should be invaluable to any English speaking Canadian who might find himself in the province of Quebec. They are;

Faites venir les danseuses!  
(bring on the dancing girls)

Pouvez-vous répéter en Anglais, s'il vous plaît  
(could you please repeat that in English)

-----

"You can never tell about men", the sophisticated miss advised her sister.

"Either they are so slow you want to scream, or they are so fast that you have to."



## FAKE MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF THE THIRD REICH

I would like to make one thing clear from the start. I do not consider myself an expert in the art of telling fake medals and decorations from the originals and most the information in this article was obtained from several books I have read.

Since the end of the Second World War, there has been a great influx on the collecting market of fake medals and decorations. One book that I have states that every order that was issued during the Nazi era are now being made for sale to collectors. Most of these medals and decorations are such poor fakes that they are easy to tell from the originals. The Austrian firm of Roudolf SOUVAL is presently one of the largest firms making fakes and some of his work is quite good. His work all have a hall-mark "L-58" or "925" on the back and the pin is straight. Two of the fakes put out by SOUVAL are the Lorient Shield and the Warschau Shield. The Lorient Shield was issued by the German Garrison commander at the French Naval base at L'Orient, France, and was a zinc disk, about 2½" in length. Eight holes were cut into the edges of the disk for sewing onto the uniform. In the centre of the disk was hand stamped "FESTUNG LORIENT/ 1944" and nothing else. SOUVAL now puts out a shield that depicts a nude warrior clutching a shield and sword, standing astride a submarine bunker and they call it the Lorient Shield. The Warschau Shield was issued to German soldiers who took part in the battle to crush the Polish Revolt in 1944. It depicts a large eagle with a snake clutched in it's claws and the word WARSCHAU 1944 on a banner across the eagle's chest. This award was never issued and according to one book I have there wasn't even any designs submitted for it. To show some of the difficulties in this type of collecting another book I have, states that the author has both of the above mentioned shields in the original form in his collection, so who do you believe? Another shield that is being offered for sale is the Balkan Shield and it was never issued and is pure fantasy.

Most of the common medals and decorations are fairly plentiful and you can find them quite easily. When you start looking for the scarcer ones, that is when you can run into trouble. Some of the orders that are now offered for sale and which should be checked quite carefully are, Order of Blood, German Order, Order of the German Eagle, Knights Crosses, Spanish Crosses, any high civilian award, Red Cross awards, numbered tank badges, numbered close combat badges, Hitler Wound badges, industrial awards and badges with diamonds on them. I would be very leery of any of these badges and if a dealer, or anyone for that matter, offers you one of these at a low price, I would think twice before purchasing it. A high price does not always indicate that a certain item is genuine because there are many persons willing to take an unwary collector to the cleaners if they can. Any reputable dealer will give you a written guarantee on any high-priced item he sells you and if he doesn't I would stay clear of him. Once buying a high-priced item I would have an established collector look it over for you and give advice, if needed.

When buying some of the more common badges and medals a good indication if

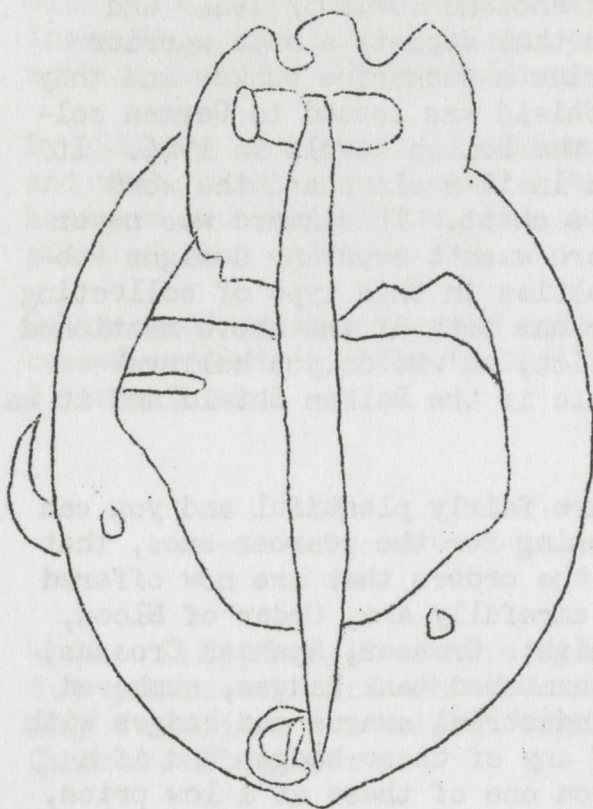
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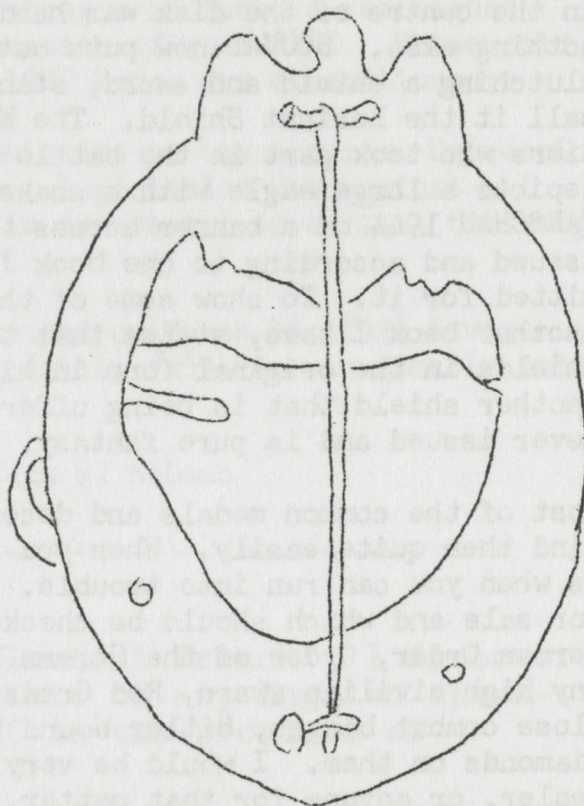
they are authentic is by the workmanship on the item itself. The German orders were quite well made up until the latter part of the war and any item that is of poor workmanship or made with poor material can usually be disqualified as being fake. The pins on all genuine items are quite well made, so anything with a sloppy pin can usually be disqualified also. Another good thing to remember is that the last original order was made in 1945 so anything that looks new is likely a fake.

The best suggestion I can make is to buy lots of books, of which there are several good ones on the market, and study them.

I hope this article will help anyone interested in starting to collect items of the Third Reich and I hope to submit further articles on fake items that are being made.



This type of pin is usually an original



This type of pin is usually a fake

Submitted by Wayne cline

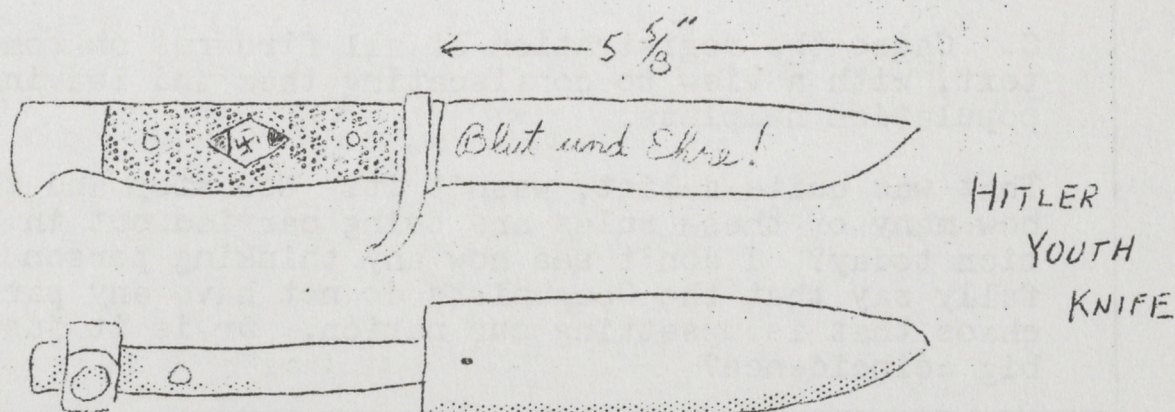
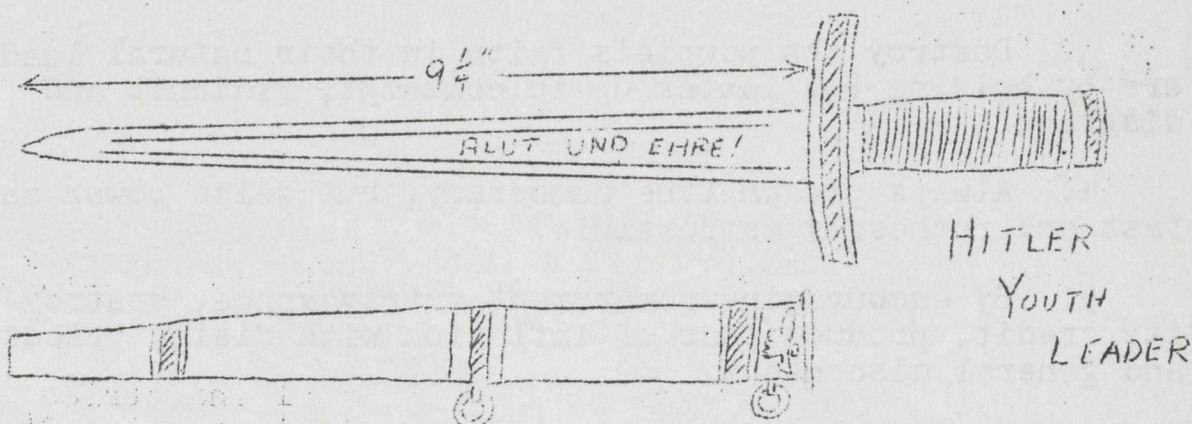


### A LITTLE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The September issue of "GUN TALK" featured an article indicating how to identify a fake "HITLER YOUTH DAGGER". The information was correct except for two points. The dagger in question was a "HITLER YOUTH LEADER DAGGER", and it is NOT always easy to pick out the fakes.

Samples of various Nazi daggers exist that can bring collectors to blows over their authenticity. Part of the problem stems from some original dagger parts and the dies being discovered after the War, and they were then taken to the US where their release to collectors resulted in quite a furor (mainly I think out of jealousy for the person who did it). The daggers were sold as PART daggers at a reduced price from the market value of the actual ones issued during the war. However, some unscrupulous persons who purchased the "duds" and "Parts Daggers" are slowly filtering into collections in Canada - so examine any offered in the local antique stores, or the ones imported from the U.S.

The sketch below will indicate the basic difference between the Hitler Youth Leader Dagger and the Hitler Youth Knife.





In May of 1919 at Dusseldorf, Germany, the Allied Forces obtained a copy of some of the "Communist Rules for Revolution". Nearly 50 years later, the Reds are still following them. After reading the list, stop after each item and think about the present day situation where you live -- and still around our nation. We quote from the Red rules:

A. Corrupt the young; get them away from religion. Get them interested in sex. Make them superficial; destroy their ruggedness.

B. Get control of all means of publicity, thereby:

1. Get people's minds off their government by focusing their attention on athletics, sexy books and plays and other trivialities.

2. Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance.

3. Destroy the people's faith in their natural leaders by holding the latter up to contempt, ridicule and disgrace.

4. Always preach true democracy, but seize power as fast and ruthlessly as possible.

5. By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.

6. Incite unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders.

7. By specious argument cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues, honesty, sobriety, self restraint, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.

C. Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless.

That was quite a list, wasn't it? Now stop and think -- how many of these rules are being carried out in this nation today? I don't see how any thinking person can truthfully say that the Communists do not have any part in the chaos that is upsetting our nation. Or is it just one big coincidence?





N O T I C E

We are down to just a few hundred tokens. They are available for \$1.50 each. Dealers enquire for bulk prices.

Write to:

Secretary Treasurer,  
S.G.C.A.,  
P.O. Box 1334,  
Regina, Sask.

N O T I C E

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

K. Bernaschek,  
Apt. 601 - 530 Daer Blvd.,  
Winnipeg, 22, Manitoba.

Joe Kostuchuk,  
118 McLeod West,  
Dauphin, MANITOBA

NEW MEMBERS

Cliff Gulas,  
4 Bossons Avenue,  
Dauphin, MANITOBA

Gordon K. Stark,  
2118 Borden Street,  
REGINA, Sask.

N O T I C E

S.G.C.A. CRESTS - \$5.00

See March, 1968 issue of Gun Talk for Design and Actual size. Color is: white and tan guns on Black, red lettering on yellow with Black serrated edges.

Write to:  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
S.G.C.A.  
Box 1334,  
REGINA, Sask.



GUNS STOLEN FROM RUSSELL LEYH, VISCOUNT, SASK

This matched set of presentation grade Winchester Shotguns were won in the Winchester Clay Bird Tournament in Saskatoon in 1968 and are unreplaceable. Description follows:

1. Winchester Model 1200 Presentation Grade Trap Shotgun with 30-inch barrel; ventilated rib; Monte Carlo stock; gold color magazine cap; gold trigger; gold safety; gold and red "W" on pistol grip cap; Morgan adjustable pad, not trimmed down to fit properly; has top hole drilled larger to fit hole in stock, (could be taken off and replaced by now), with original pad which I had put on the Model 1400 Skeet which came with no pad, and I have the butt plate at home for it. Serial W.C.T. 68 on bottom of receiver, just in front of where you put the shells in the magazine. New. Unreplaceable. Value over \$300.00.
2. Winchestchester Model 1400 Presentation Grade Skeet Shotgun 26-inch barrel; ventilated rib; gold color magazine cap; gold color trigger; gold safety; gold and red "W" on pistol grip cap. Recoil pad does not fit properly as it's off the 1200. Has white plastic spacer, and red colored pad. Could be that if pad is taken off, there will be no buttplate as I have this at home. Serial W.C.T. 68 on left side of receiver. New. Unreplaceable. Value over \$300.00.
3. Husquarna 270, older model, heavy-weight rifle and Weaver 3 power scope with post, and Weaver quick detachable mounts. Front sight is blade type, and is built up to be able to use with scope off. No safety, was taken off to allow for scope. Butt plate broken on small end. Holding only by top screw. Name "Roy Klatt" written on magazine floor plate in front of trigger guard. The stock was recently sprayed with clear plastic gun stock finish. Looks new. Value over \$275.
4. Model 74 Winchester Automatic 22 Calibre; Shoots shorts only; Used for Turkey shoots. No step adjustment in rear sight as it was shot high at 20 yds. Bolt cocking handle has been broken and a piece of red welded on in it's place. Stock recently sprayed with clear plastic gun stock finish. Looks new. Unreplaceable. Value over \$100.00
5. Pellet gun 177 Single Shot. Brass-lined rifled barrel. Break open type -- by a lever on the action at the fore-end of stock. Make unknown. Stock has a new piece of spruce glued on small end of butt. Complete stock, then redone in reddish mahogany finish. Patch is noticeable. Stock is sprayed with clear plastic gun stock finish. Looks new. Value over \$15.

A REWARD OF \$50.00 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF THESE GUNS, OR FOR ANY INFORMATION LEADING TO THEIR RECOVERY.

Please notify nearest detachment of the R.C.M.P., City Police, Russell Leyh or the Gun Talk Editor.



BUYERS AND SELLERS -- PLEASE NOTE

All articles to be properly Described: To avoid misunderstandings, the condition of every advertised article should be described in accordance with the following definitions: NEW - not previously sold at retail, in same condition as current factory production; NEW-DISCONTINUED -- same as NEW, but discontinued model. The following definitions will apply to all SECOND-HAND ARTICLES: PERFECT -- in new condition in every respect: EXCELLENT -- new condition, used but little, no noticeable marring of wood or metal, blueing perfect (except at muzzle or sharp edges): VERY GOOD -- in perfect working condition, no appreciable wear on working surfaces, no corrosion or pitting, only minor surface dents or scratches; GOOD -- in safe working condition, minor wear on working surfaces, no broken parts, no corrosion or pitting that will interfere with proper functioning; FAIR -- in safe working condition, but well worn, perhaps requiring replacement of minor parts or adjustments, which should be indicated in advertisement, no rust, but may have corrosion pits which do not render article unsafe or inoperable .

Another set of standards apply to antique arms as follows:

FACTORY NEW - hundred percent original finish and parts, everything perfect; EXCELLENT - all parts and 80 per cent to 100 % original finish; all letters, numerals, designs sharp; unmarred wood, fine bore; FINE - All parts and over 30% original finish; all letters, numerals, designs sharp; only minor wood marks, good bore; VERY GOOD - up to 30% original finish, all original parts; metal surface smooth, with all edges sharp; clear letters, numerals, designs; wood slightly scratched or bruised bore on collectors' items disregarded; GOOD - only minor replacement parts; metal smoothly rusted or lightly pitted in places, cleaned or re-blued; principal letters, numerals, designs legible, wood re-finished, scratched, bruised or with minor cracks repaired; mechanism in good working order; FAIR - some major parts replaced; minor replacements; metal may be lightly pitted all over, vigorously cleaned or re-blued, edges partly rounded; wood scratched, bruised, cracked or repaired; mechanism in working order.

The above was taken from the American rifleman Magazine and has been generally accepted throughout North America.

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Two carpenters working on new construction:

First Carpenter: Why you throwing away half of the nails?

2nd Carpenter: Half of the nails have the head at the wrong end.

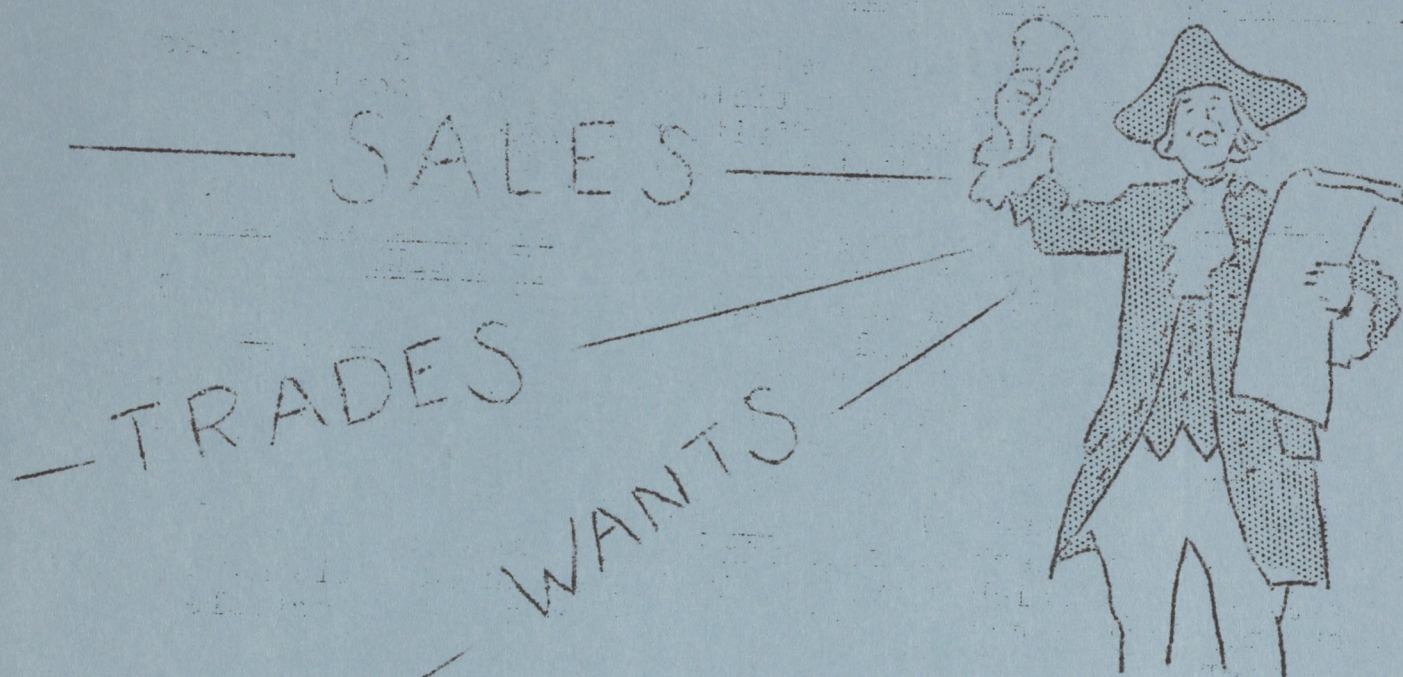
First Carpenter: You stupid nut! we can use them for the ceiling.

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"Daughter, didn't I tell you not to let strange men come to your apartment? You know how things like that worry me."

"Don't be ridiculous, Mother. I went to his apartment, so let his mother do the worrying."





WANTED N.W.M.P. and R.N.W.P. guns, dress, books, pictures, badges, etc. Also want 1866 Winchester parts. Will trade or buy 1866 Winchester and Henries, if price is reasonable. Want any guns with Canadian History.

Max Mirau,  
179 - 5th Ave. N.E.,  
Swift Current, Sask.  
Phone 773 - 4401

WANTED - Barrel for Model 95 Winchester rifle in .30 US Cal. also buttstocks for Model 73, 92, 94, and 95 Winchester rifles.

Michael Wytosky,  
1368 - 2nd Street East,  
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.

SELL, TRADE OR BUY - Swords, bayonets, daggers.

Gil Cook,  
3445 Portnal Avenue,  
Regina, Sask.



WANTED - Savage Pistols, Savage Mod's, 95 and 99 rifles, Savage Ammo and Literature. And loading tools. 7

Hugh S. McLean,  
Box 207,  
KINDERSLEY, Sask.

WANTED - Enfield Rifles and Muskets all the way back to the Brown Bess. Have a couple of #1 Mk III\*, a #4, 71/84 Mauser and a few bayonets to trade. Also have an Enfield Double action commando Revolver for trade.

John Harold,  
16 Hawthorne Crescent,  
Regina, Sask.

WANTED - Canadian Inglis Browning pistols.

Blake R. Stevens,  
7 Glen Road, Apt. 8,  
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Wanted: - Ross rifles and parts.

Gord Dignem,  
631 Rosmere Street,  
Oshawa, Ontario.

WANTED: - Anything you may have that can be used for Gun Talk. All Articles, comments, and want ads will be appreciated.

Editor,  
Gun Talk

WANTED: - Machine-guns and sub-machine parts for all makes and models, also machine-guns and sub machine guns in working condition or De-wats.

Michael Wytosky,  
1368 - 2nd Street East,  
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.



WANTED - Military Buckles - military medals. Will trade or pay cash. GELMAW

Rene R. Gaudry,  
4408 2nd Avenue N.,  
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED - R.C/M.P. police items.

Jim Francis,  
39 Cecil Crescent,  
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED - Stevens pistols, rifles and literature.

Yarmo Pohjavouri,  
2305 Cameron Street,  
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED - Your ad in this space - no charge - must be connected to Club activities. Write to:

Editor,  
S.G.C.A.

WANTED - 38/40, 44/40 Winchester model 92 carbines. Also want flare pistols.

FOR SALE OR TRADE - One Canadian made Tobin 22 rifle.

Lloyd Tallentire,  
3318 Dawson Crescent,  
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED - For sale ads. Have you noticed the amount of Wants to the amount of Sales? Either everyone is buying and no one is selling, people are more interested in buying than selling, they have nothing to sell or trade, or they figure that it is a waste of time and space to advertise one sleaning rod, one bayonet or a box of Ammo.

I think everyone is sitting in the bush waiting for a gun show. It's a good idea, but it sure is a long time between shows.



FOR SALE OR TRADE - RCMP ITEMS

Sam Browne Belt & Holster - stamped "MP"  
 R.C.M.P. Stetson  
 Blue Serge Trousers (with yellow stripes)  
 Scarlet Tunic  
 Blue Serge Tunic  
 Brown Fatigue Jacket

All items of the type currently in wear. Tunics complete with RCMP buttons, collar and shoulder insignia.

W.D. Murray,  
 2739 Lakeview Avenue,  
 Regina, Sask.

Phone 536 - 0357

FOR TRADE - Infra sniper scope in working condition that I would like to trade even up for a Schmeisser M, 38. Sub-machine gun either plugged, or working condition. The infra-red scope was designed to fit the US M 2 carbine or hand held as mine is. It has a range of 400 feet with it's own infra-red spot light or further if there is something hot around such as a car engine. Originally, it cost the US \$1250.00 during the second world war.

Bob Carman,  
 9 - 3875 Robinson Street,  
 REGINA, Sask.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

I have this little space left over so I thought it should be used for the Editor's Apologies.

Things don't always go as they are planned and this we feel was proved beyond a doubt in this issue.

Half of the books have Page 6 upside down, The Battle of the Hill 70 eluded the Tabled of Contents; there is quite a bit of super-imposed impressions on some pages and our new typewriter spells as poorly as the old one did. For the benefit of those who do not realize the cost factor involved, we grouped as many photos on one page as we felt we could because it costs about \$20.00 extra for each page with photos.

Bye for now and have a Merry Xmas.

Editor.



NOTICE

S.G.C.A. is endeavoring to standardize the general meetings.

At a recent general meeting, a date and place was selected.

The meetings shall be the 2nd Friday of each month. The location shall be the Saskatchewan House in Regina. The meetings will convene at 8:00 p.m.. There will be a business meeting which will include anything from -- gun show discussions to movies to interesting speakers. There will follow at each meeting a "trade session". So be prepared to wheel -- deal and dicker at each meeting.

Should there be any change of the location of the meeting, you will be notified by mail.

Editor.

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We have been asked as to what is the best way to submit material to the Editor for Gun Talk. First we might say that we have received material ranging from the undecipherable hen-scratch to emmaculate typing sent in crush-proof envelopes. Needless to say, that we prefer the latter.

The most practical suggestion we have to make is that the material should be in clear, distinct hand writing or typewritten or cutouts from other sources.

Everything that is printed or drawn in Gun Talk has to be imprinted on our stencils by typing or drawing, so your submission need not be absolutely perfect.

If you submit a drawing, draw it as you would like it reproduced. All we do is copy it as exactly as our skills permit.

The photographs are farmed out to a commercial photo-engraving firm. (which costs about \$20.00 per page per issue).

So you can see from this, that we can handle almost any situation as long as we can read the writing.

Editor,

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WANTED -- Internal parts for Beretta 9mm machine gun, model 38A. Bolt, firing pin, spring, clip and others. Please advise of what you have.

L.B. Reid,  
2081 McTavish Street,  
REGINA, Sask.



## A T T E N T I O N   C O L L E C T O R S

7 mm F.N. Assault Rifles, Semi-Automatic	\$69.50
8 mm. German G-43 Semi-Autmatic Rifles	\$69.50
Japanese Cal. 6.5 Type 37 Rifles	\$19.50
Swedish Mauser M-41 Sniper Rifle Complete with 3x65 Sniper Scope	
Calibre 6.5 x 55. A High Quality Precision Military Rifle.	\$69.50
Rifle only	\$49.50
LeeEnfield No. Military Rifles. Excellent condition. Calibre .303	
approved for use in competitive shooting	\$29.50
Cooey Model 82 Officers Cadet Training Rifle, Calibre x.22 Superb	
Balance for Maximum Target Accuracy	\$14.50
Calibre 7.5 Swiss Schmidt Rubin Model II Carbine with Sturdy Pull	
Ring Bolt Action	\$19.50
Military .30 Calibre U.S. M-1 Carbines, Gas operated, Semi-Automatic	
respected and revered by every wartime GI and U.S. Marine	\$99.50
Calibre .303 Mark III Lee Enfield Rifle in as new condition	\$24.50
Calibre 7mm. M 93 Mauser Rifles	\$19.50
Calibre 8mm. M 43 Mauser Rifles	\$29.50
Bayonets for No. 5 Jungle Carbine	\$ 4.95
Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 4	\$ 4.95
Spike Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 4	\$ 1.95
Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 7	\$ 4.95
Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield No. 9	\$ 4.95
Blade Bayonet for Lee Enfield Mk. III	\$ 2.95
Bayonet for Mauser Model 98	\$ 4.95
Calibre 38 Smith & Wesson Model M & P Revolver	\$49.50
Calibre 38 Colt Police Positive Revolver	\$49.50

### MILITARY AMMUNITION

7mm & 8mm.  
 9mm. Luger, 38 S&W      \$9.50 per hundred  
 30-06, 6.5 x 55  
 6.5 Carcano

NOTE: A Special Discount of 10% May be Deducted for Members of S.G.C.A.  
 INTERNATIONAL FIREARMS CO. LTD.  
 1011 BLEURY STREET,  
 MONTREAL, QUEBEC.



